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## THE SOUTH AND THE WEST.

### Condition and Spirit of the People of Arkansas.

### What the State Did in Aid of the Rebellion.

### Matters Concerning the Freedmen in Georgia.

### State of Public Opinion in Virginia.

### General News and Gossip from the Golden State.

### Situation of Mining Affairs in Montana.

### Miscellaneous Gleanings of News in Illinois.

#### ARKANSAS.

**Condition of the State and Temper of the People—What Arkansas Did for the War.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

LITTLE ROCK, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1866.

The same policy of reconstruction and restoration which is now being so successfully and constitutionally carried out by President JOHNSON in South and North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Texas, it will be remembered, was inaugurated by the lamented Mr. LINCOLN, in the States of Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana, some time before his decease.

Arkansas, if I may be allowed to make the distinction, is more of a returned rebellious State than a returned seceded State. As to the great political crime of rebellion or secession, of course one is as bad as the other. The States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas seceded, openly and squarely seceded; but the States of North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas rebelled. There was more Union sentiment rife in these three States during the entire progress of the war than in any others, from the fact that they did not secede as did the others. The declaration on the part of Tennessee of separation was a clear case of rebellion. Only a few months before the act of separation, and when all the other Southern States had, as they termed it, withdrawn, Tennessee refused to secede; but almost immediately thereafter rebelled against Mr. LINCOLN'S proclamation calling for 75, 00 men. The States of North Carolina and Arkansas were conservative States, and were opposed to secession as much as Tennessee. But the people of these States ultimately acquiesced in the fatal movements of their neighbors of the cotton States, and rebelled against their own feelings and better judgment. The performance of these States during the war would verify these remarks. For instance, Tennessee had 30,000 troops in the Federal army, and anxiously seized upon the opportunity afforded it by Mr. LINCOLN of rehabilitating itself with constitutional power, and reëstablishing its State machinery. Arkansas, with several thousand of her sons in the Federal army, did precisely the same, and the Holden party in North Carolina would have followed had the same opportunity presented itself. The Radical party at the North, who are so vehemently opposing the President's policy of reconstruction and restoration, then, are not only opposing the policy of his illustrious predecessor, whose policy is the same, letter for letter, as the present Chief Magistrate's, but they are defaming the name of Mr. LINCOLN, who lived long enough to see his whole line of policy successful in the States of Tennessee and Arkansas; for it will be remembered that these States had their Provisional Governors, held their conventions, elected their Governors and selected their Legislatures long before Mr. LINCOLN'S death, and received his hearty congratulations therefor. Is it possible that the party of Radicals, who so fiercely oppose and denounce Mr. JOHNSON'S policy of reconstruction and restoration, can have forgotten these things?

The history of the course of Arkansas for the past two years is of interest. Early in 1864 a convention was held which adopted a State Constitution, making the abolition of slavery its chief clause. Beside this the convention patriotically declared the instrument of secession null and void, nullified all consequent acts and repudiated the Confederate debt as odious and illegal. This convention appointed ISAAC MURPHY Provisional Governor, requesting him to order an election for a permanent government, and requiring him to submit the new constitution as amended by the convention to the people for their approval or rejection. One-half of the voting population of the State went to the polls and cast twelve thousand odd votes for Mr. MURPHY as Governor and for the new constitution, while less than three hundred were recorded against it. The Governor took his seat, the Legislature met and the State has since then performed its functions; and, I can assure you, has no idea of being forced *out* of the Union by those extremists North who are, no doubt, grieved that she is *in*.

THE FEELING OF THE PEOPLE.

I can perceive no material difference between the general tenor of the feeling of the people of Arkansas and the people of Tennessee. Their late political history is about the same. There is a rifle of opposition to the Governor of Arkansas, but this opposition exists almost entirely among those who contributed tongue, but no muscle or money, in favor of the late war against the government of the United States. I have talked with a great many of the officers and soldiers of the late Confederate army, and they all accept the logic and terms of the situation gracefully and manfully. I feel assured that but very few of those who remain of the forty-eight thousand soldiers which this State sent into the rebel army, are disloyally dissatisfied with the result. These people talk pretty plain, and occasionally, on a steamer, or in some hotel, I hear enthusiastic fellows blow about the valor of the Confederate troops, and oftentimes they go further, and say: "I'm sorry we were not successful;" but all such almost invariably add: "But the thing's over, and I'm bound to do what is right;" and that is the real standard feeling of the people. To a great extent their feelings naturally linger around the associations of the past, but there is no malignity to the government expressed in these feelings whatever. This is the section where the people settled everything by the bowie-knife, and where they used to hang Northern men because they were Northern men. These things have all passed away, however.

Beside the soldiers of the late Confederate army, who, with a few exceptions I feel sure, mean to do what is right, it must be recollected that one-quarter of the voting population of 1860 are staunch Union men and ardent supporters of the present State government. Yet, to be candid, I confess there are some bad men in the State, and it is a fact that these men composed what is known as the stay-at-home crowd during the war. But it is a weak party, and is of the same political inclinations as the ETHERIDGE party in Tennessee, with no excuse in the world to offer, for the Governor of Arkansas is a dignified gentleman, and he is also a man of generous impulses and sterling good character. It is true, too, that these bad men, a few weeks ago, called for a People's Convention, and did some very foolish things, and would no doubt have done many more, had not Gen. SHERMAN, in a speech which he delivered, advised them to abide the consequences of their acts with good grace, and not make a worse case out of what might seem to them to be a bad one. They took his advice and are behaving themselves. Gen. SHERMAN told them that they must appreciate, not mistake, the magnanimity of the President and the conservative masses of the Union party, and advised them to go home and let politics be for a while. He told them it was not good policy for a crowd of men who had been generously snatched from the hangman's clutches to call a People's, or any other kind of a convention; that the best thing they could do was to go home and accept the present condition of things—State and National—gracefully and cordially. I have been informed by several Union men that this hostile element is fast disappearing, and that no apprehension of trouble exists whatever.

THE FREEDMEN.

During the progress of the late war, it is believed that at least two-thirds of the male blacks left this State, going north and east. A portion of these have returned, and in all probability nearly one-half of the black working population of 1860 are in the State at the present time, counting in the large squads of Georgia negroes which have been sent to Arkansas planters by Gen. TILLSON. And, better still, nearly all of these negroes are at work. A large number have made contracts for the year; some have bought small tracts of land; many are working plantations for their former masters on halves, while very many have squatted upon abandoned plantations along the rivers and creeks. The whites and blacks are getting along first-rate with each other in this State, and the most sanguine of the planters inform me that if the negroes stick to their contracts during the hot season, Arkansas will produce nearly as much cotton as she did in 1860.

There can be no mistake in this matter, and Arkansas is doing well, socially and politically. There are less signs of indolence in this city on the part of the blacks than I have seen anywhere. The planters have done better and contracted more liberally with their laborers in this section of the country than in Georgia, Alabama or Florida. Many of the planters, like our New-England cotton-mill proprietors, want to grind the very existence out of their labor for the smallest amount of pay. But all such are being left out in the cold. The negroes know just about what they are worth, and they also are well aware that they can get fairly paid for their labor, and prices do range exceedingly high. Planters who were offering, a few months ago, $150 a year and board, are now giving $15 a month, lodging, clothing and rations, and cannot get all the help they want at those rates.

ARKANSAS IN THE WAR.

Arkansas was, as we are all well aware, one of the most reluctant States to take up arms against the government, and she was also one of the first to regret her course, and to renew her allegiance with, and confidence in the government she had sought to destroy. According to her population, however, no State, I believe, furnished more troops than Arkansas. There were some 40,000 soldiers from this State in the Confederate army, divided up into sixty odd regiments. Besides these there were a great many who helped to fight the battles which took place on her own soil, and who afterward joined the Trans-Misdssippi army, while some 5,000 of her men enlisted in the Federal army. Some very severe battles were fought in Arkansas, those of Pea Ridge and Helena being the most celebrated. Arkansas furnished some very good general officers for the Confederate army, several of whom were killed.

Of her living Generals I have met a few. I had quite a long talk with ALBERT PIKE on the steamer for this place. He is not so thoroughly reconstructed as most of the ex-general officers I have met. He damned SUMNER and STEVENS to all eternity, and was down on the Radicals and the New-Englanders generally. But, taking into consideration that Gen. PIKE was a real Yankee himself from Massachusetts, I overlooked his violent denunciations of those men, who, I believe myself, are not so patriotic as they should be. But I thought it came with very bad grace from ALBERT S. PIKE, for the reasons: First, he is a renegade New-Englander himself; secondly, he went in for the Indian mode of fighting, such as taking scalps and the like; and lastly, because he got into bad odor with the Confederate authorities, got mad, resigned, and refused to fight for the cause he had at first attempted to bolster up by resorting to an uncivilized mode of warfare. The fact is, taking everything into consideration, it is fair to presume that the ex-General is slightly disgusted with himself. He is about opening a law office in Memphis. PIKE is a fine-looking gentlemen, and would be taken much quicker for a minister of the gospel than an "Indian warrior." I have met several officers and soldiers of the late bogus Confederacy, who assure me that Gen. HINDMAN, who is now in Mexico, was the most universally hated man in the Southern army. It seems that he was shot at several times, and at last, out of fear, he left the army and went to Mexico about nine months before the "thing went up."

Gen. MCINTOSH, who was killed early in the Spring of 1862, at the battle of Pea Ridge, is claimed by this State. He was in the regular army at the commencement of the war, and took command of a regiment of troops from this State, and afterward commanded a division of Arkansas soldiers. He was regarded as an able officer and a brave man. His father was an old officer before him. He was a graduate of West Point, and was appointed in the army from Georgia, his native State.

Gen. JOHN H. KELLY, who was killed about eighteen months ago, in a cavalry fight near Franklin, Tenn., is also claimed by the Arkansas people as one of their Generals. He was only 22 years of age when he was killed. He was really, I think, an Alabamian. He was at the military school at West Point when the war broke out, and got a leave of absence. Gen. HARDEE took him under his wing, and got him a position as captain in the Eighth Arkansas regiment. He was soon after made colonel of the regiment, and for gallant conduct subsequently made a General. He was with WHEELER on several of his raids, and is spoken of as one of the most dashing young officers in the Confederate army. Several months ago I met Gen. WHEELER in Augusta, Ga., and in a conversation with him he told me that Gen. KELLY was the bravest man in a fight he ever saw.

The greatest of all Arkansas Generals—living or dead—was PAT. CLEBURNE, who fell at Franklin, a little more than a year ago, pierced with more bullets than he had fingers and toes. Next to Stonewall JACKSON, his individual loss was greatest to the South, and by far the most irreparable. I suppose every officer and soldier in the old Army of the Cumberland indorses me when I say that no braver soldier ever breathed the atmosphere of a field of action, and no more efficient officer ever commanded a division than Maj.-Gen. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE, who was killed at the battle of Franklin.

He was an Irishman by birth and a Southerner by adoption—a soldier from choice and education. He served, when quite a youth, in the British service, where were inculcated those soldierly qualities of discipline and training which rendered him distinguished in the late war. When he first emigrated to this country he settled in Arkansas, where he studied and practiced law, and in that profession had, previous to the great struggle, formed a partnership with Gen. T. C. HINDMAN.

At the commencement of the war he enlisted as a private, was subsequently made Captain of his company, and shortly afterward he was elected and commissioned Colonel of his regiment, and thus, from one grade to another, he gradually rose to the position he held at the time of his fall. Among his contemporaries he was distinguished for his soldierly qualities, and for a correctness of judgment in the councils of war and upon the battle-field, which gave his opinion great weight and influence. He endeared himself to his devoted troops, and won the admiration and respect of every Confederate soldier by his attention to their general welfare and by his gallant bearing upon the field, and his cool and intrepid behavior in the hour of battle. He was the right hand of the late rebel army of Tennessee, and his fall was greater, as I have before remarked, than the fall of any other distinguished Confederate since the death of STONEWALL JACKSON. I have met several gentlemen in this State who knew him well, and they inform me that he not only never frequented the companies of gamblers and jaffers, but was as modest and unassuming as a young girl. In covering the rear during the retreat was his peculiar forte, and this more in it than other items at first distinguished him. As Colonel, he had charge of the rear guard, which dragged itself toward Corinth, after a brilliant prelude of victory, one gloomy afternoon in April, 1862. In the same capacity he "backed" the retirement of BEAUREGARD'S army from Corinth two months afterward. At the battle of Richmond, Ky., he was in immediate command, and his able handling of his troops won for the South one of the most complete victories in the West. His subsequent career, at the battle of Perryville, or Chaplin Hills, and all through BRAGG'S Kentucky campaign, is a chapter of history; and it is a singular fact, although not well known, that to his indomitable energy is due the saving of the immense wagon train of BRAGG'S army at a place called Big Hill. The wagons were actually being packed to be burned, when he proposed and executed a plan by which they were carried over the hill in safety.

At the battle of Stone River it was his division which turned our flank and drove it back four miles. Had BUCKNERISM been up, and had WITHERS been as successful, there is no telling what would have been the results of that terrific battle of Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1862. Gen. MCCOOK was almost entirely cleaned out, and was only saved from complete annihilation by the desperate fighting of SHERIDAN'S division of his own corps, and ROSECRANS'S and ROUSSEAU'S divisions of THOMAS' corps. CLEBURNE also conducted the rear during BRAGG'S retirement from the precincts of Murfreesboro. His division was equally distinguished in the two days' fight at Chickamauga, and again behaved with unparalleled gallantry as the rear guard in covering BRAGG'S rapid retreat from Chattanooga. All through the Atlanta campaign he distinguished himself. At the battle of Franklin, where he closed his career, 29 bullets were shot into him and through his clothes. He led his division up to the very ditch of our works with hell's impetuosity. He rode a white horse, which, as well as himself escaped injury until within a few feet of our works, and here both were killed, the horse and rider both falling into the ditch. No higher compliments have been paid any of the Confederate leaders than have been paid CLEBURNE by Northern correspondents upon many occasions, and I take pleasure in writing this sketch of the misguided hero as a contribution to history.

CLEBURNE'S fame has not been made by puffing or exaggeration. He was a great soldier. His education and experience made him thoroughly acquainted with the smallest details of drill, and he was, without doubt, the best tactician in the Southern army. His thorough familiarity with what he supposed his duty, united with his great courage, naturally inspired his troops with unbounded confidence, and he became eminent in the espousal of really a bad cause.

A GLIMPSE AT THE STATE.

The State of Arkansas, as is known by many, contains some of the richest and best producing cotton-lands in the world. These portions of the State, immediately watered by the White and Arkansas Rivers, and bayous Red Fork and Bartholomew, are unsurpassed by any lands in the country, both in point of wealth and their average yield of cotton per acre. In the production of cotton, now the supreme architect of every investment, the owners of these lands defy a rival; and, I may add, nearly every one of the extensive land-owners whom I have met wish to dispose of portions of their plantations. The facilities offered to capitalists in this section are grand. The planters cannot till their large plantations themselves, and they have wild lands in proportion to those in cultivation. Now, they greatly desire to dispose of a large quantity of this incumbrance, and will do so on easy terms. The pecuniary cost the war brought about renders the planters unable to carry on their large plantations as heretofore; hence it becomes their interest to dispose of this vast amount of land to those who can and will cultivate it. This they will do, and on reasonable terms, if the purchasers will come. There are some magnificent cotton plantations in this section, which can be bought at the rate of from ten to twenty dollars an acre for lands in a high state of cultivation, and from three to seven dollars an acre (one-third cash) for wild lands. There is very little land here that will not raise a bale of cotton to an acre, while some of it yields six and seven hundred pounds.

The State of Arkansas is well watered and timbered. Its chief rivers are the White, Arkansas, and St. Frances. The later enters the Mississippi about two miles above Helena. It rises in Missouri and runs almost parallel with the Mississippi for a great distance, and drains the lakes and cypress swamps along its course. Its whole length is four hundred and fifty miles, about one hundred and fifty of which is navigable. The Arkansas River is the largest tributary of the Mississippi except the Missouri River, although of course not the most important. Below Van Buren the land along the river is very rich and productive, and well timbered. The territory drained by the Arkansas River and its tributaries is estimated at 178,000 square miles. It rises in the Rocky Mountains, and forms a broad and deep stream upon the plains below. To the distance of about four hundred miles from its mouth, it has many lakes and bayous, and the lands in those sections are all rich. It is navigable seven hundred and sixty miles. The White River is navigable for four hundred miles, and passes through a country which produces fine crops of cotton and corn, while some portions of it are rich in minerals.

There are no railroads of much account in this State, although there are several projected of importance—the one from this city to Memphis being the most needed. Gen. REYNOLDS, who is in command here, proposes to build it with colored soldiers and others of that unfortunate race who are being cared for by the government.

The cities of this State are few and far between, and small. Little Rock is the largest city in the State. Like many other Southern cities, it is growing very fast at present, and is improving wonderfully. It contained about three thousand people before the war, but has double that number at present. It is beautifully situated, a high rocky bluff, the first above the mouth of the river, and commands a magnificent and extensive view of the adjacent country. Van Buren, a considerable distance above this city, is said to be a flourishing place, and contains a population of nearly three thousand people. Helena and Napoleon are both smaller places, although located on the Mississippi. There is a fine United States Marine Hospital at the latter place. Both of these cities were inundated last Spring. BEN. C. TRUMAN.

#### GEORGIA.

**Wages for the Freedmen—An Unfortunate Order.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1866.

In my recent letters I mentioned the satisfactory manner in which the contracts for labor for the ensuing year were being made throughout this State, of the readiness of the freedmen to contract and of the employers to give reasonable remuneration.

The rates of wages both for farm and house servants varied according to the productiveness of the soil, the skill and age of the servant, the nature of the service rendered and the capacity of the employer to pay. On the seacoast, and in the rich cotton region of Southwestern Georgia, the wages of the farm laborer were of course higher than on the poor thin lands of Northern Georgia; and the wages of skilled house servants in Augusta, Atlanta, Macon and Savannah were properly greater on an average than those of the less competent servants in small towns and villages, where not only are the servants inferior in capacity, but the employers are poor and unable to pay high wages. In the tier of counties north of the Georgia Railroad, from Augusta to this city, $7 to $8 a month for men and $6 to $7 for women, with food, fuel and lodgings, were the average wages agreed upon. All parties were satisfied. I regret to say that all the arrangements hitherto made have been broken up by a recent order from the Freedmen's Bureau of the State, annulling all contracts where the stipulated monthly wages do not amount to over $10 for men and over $8 for women, together with lodging, fuel and board. The order further announces that where the employers decline to pay the minimum wages fixed by the bureau, that institution will provide places for the freedmen on cotton plantations in the Southern States, whether the freedmen desire to stay with their employers or not.

I consider this order as very unfortunate at this time. It is a serious injury to the employer, and a very mistaken kindness to the negro. It may become an absolute injustice to him by forcing him to leave a home which he has selected, and where he is contented with his agreement, near his family, to work on a cotton plantation in a country of which he knows nothing, and under an employer in the selection of whom he has no choice.

Wherever the Freedmen's Bureau attempts to do more than protect the negro from personal ill-treatment and deception, it makes a mistake. When it attempts to decree that all negro men, women and children, irrespective of capacity, locality, scarcity or abundance of labor, and all the other circumstances which control the market value of labor as of any other commodity, it does wrong, creates confusion, and really exceeds its legitimate jurisdiction.

The negro being as free to select his home, occupation and remuneration as any white man, by what authority can the Freedmen's Bureau compel him to go elsewhere against his will, because the employer for whom he has agreed to work is unable to pay, and he does not ask the wages arbitrarily fixed by the Commissioner or his agent? It is legitimate as a police regulation that freedmen should be compelled to work somewhere to prevent their being vagrants or chargeable to the public; but beyond this, unless fraud or deception be practiced, it is difficult to see what interest is subserved by depriving the employer and the employed of their freedom of contract. As well might the bureau order that no freedman butcher in Northern Georgia should sell meat below the current price in Savannah, on pain, should he be unable to get it, of being compelled to make shoes for a year in Mississippi. The house-servant who has contracted to serve for a year for $8 a month, is exactly in that condition. As he has not contracted for $10 a month, and cannot get it where he is, he may be compelled to go to Mississippi to plant cotton.

I am aware that the speculative planters who, with the prospect of 40 cents per pound for cotton, are "resolved to try the free labor experiment for one year" as a purely philanthropic enterprise, have applied to the bureau for a large number of hands, offering very high wages. But is everybody, including the poor negro, to suffer because these individuals want to make cotton and promise large wages?

The order is much to be regretted. It will seriously disturb the interests of the whole people, cause discontent, give just ground of complaint, and prove most oppressive to those whom it purports to protect. The Commissioner of the bureau for this State has hitherto proved so just and discreet in all his regulations, that it is the more to be lamented that he should have allowed himself to be led into so great an error. His object is clearly unattainable. He cannot compel a negro to go to work on a cotton plantation if he is provided for elsewhere and chooses to stay where he is. He can only disturb the question of labor which was rapidly adjusting itself, and that at the time of the year when it was especially desirable that help, and not hindrance, should be given to both parties to the contract.

I have frequently alluded to the kind disposition of the native planters toward their late slaves. I have seen hundreds of proofs of it; and the most convincing evidence I can adduce is the very widespread agreement of the freedmen to remain at their old homes with their former masters. Any attempt to disturb this relation, whether it be from over solicitude, super-serviceable zeal, or anxiety to grow cotton, is neither just nor politic.

The less abnormal authorities interfere in private affairs, the more wise and conducive to future prosperity.

I should be the last to condemn the bureau for protecting the freedmen against oppression of any kind, or against contracts where the consideration for their labor is either insufficient or fraudulent. It is the duty of every honest man to respect the freedman; and did I believe advantage was being taken of their ignorance and want of the commonest business capacity, I would be the first to denounce it. But I know that the reverse is the case. I have witnessed the negotiations for hundreds of contracts. I have heard the freedmen and employers talk separately and announce their hopes and expectations. I don't know an instance where any attempt was made to deceive the negro. I know the people and their circumstances, and am in a position to judge of their feelings, and can assert with perfect confidence that, as a general thing, were the interests of the negro left to the sole control of the planter he would receive just compensation for his labor—by which I mean what labor is worth in the several localities, and not what it is worth on the fertile bottoms of the Mississippi, where one hand can produce more than four or five hands in Northern Georgia. I go hence to Milledgeville to-day. QUONDAM.

#### VIRGINIA.

**Feeling in the State—The Legislature—Miscellaneous.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, VA., Thursday, Jan. 25, 1866.

Virginia is, beyond dispute, the great centre of Southern opinion; and to time the political pulse of the South Richmond offers more reliable facilities than any other point south of the Potomac. The people of Virginia are more intelligent as a body than those of any other Southern State, and consequently they very naturally take the lead in moulding Southern opinion. When "Virginia retires to consult," the cotton States hold their breath in anxious expectation, and pick up the cue as the F. F. V.'s give it to them. Here in the capital of the indefinitely postponed Confederacy, an ordinary observer finds food for thought in evidences of loyalty, warm and cold, and disloyalty, outspoken and crafty. But with all classes is to be found a respect, freely expressed, for President JOHNSON and his policy of restoration. His adhesion to the great principles for which our armies shed their blood, that States cannot rebel, however many of their citizens make criminals of themselves by overt acts of treason, commands the respect of those who fought against us, and they praise him for his consistency while they laugh at the upholders of the Territorial theory. The radicals of the North refused to recognize the legality of the ordinances of secession during the war, and maintained that the acts of the Confederate government were usurpatory. Now, however, in order to accomplish their contemptible designs they seem disposed to acknowledge that the Union was really broken up. In this fact the "conquered but not subdued" rebels of the South find cause for congratulation and are gratified beyond calculation. The desire of their hearts would be accomplished if our government would recognize them as conquered provinces, thereby giving an air of dignity to their treasonable acts, and as a natural sequence assuming their rebellious debt. To effect this object they are willing to sacrifice many privileges for the present, and even forego the benefits of Congressional representation. "We have no rights; we are a conquered people," is their crafty cry, and without honestly accepting the "logic of events," they are earnestly striving and praying for the success of the radical element in Congress.

The fate of Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, and Gov. PEIRPOINT, of this State, in their efforts to conciliate the war men of their States, is a matter which deserves serious consideration, in consequence of the present attitude of the national administration. Both of the gentlemen above-mentioned have been instrumental in obtaining pardons for their constituents, and have adopted a conservative policy in dealing with the reconstruction question, and both have been repudiated by the very people whom they attempted to conciliate. The apparent animus of the Virginians and North Carolinians seems pointed against the men who were naturally the mediators between them and the great power against which they rebelled. It requires some little effort to reconcile these facts with the hopes and predictions of the President's friends that he will receive such a support from this section as his magnanimity deserves. One thing is certain; the old leaders of the South will never cease in their efforts to maintain their accustomed control of affairs in their respective States. It was expected that a new class of men would be brought to the political surface after the downfall of the rebellion, but such is not the result. The newspapers of the South are edited by their old editors, and the old office-holders or men of sympathetic ilk, have crept back into their old places. The Union and conservative war men have nearly all been set aside, and the governments of the Southern States are managed by officers who made themselves prominent as ultra Southern men during the war. Time alone can demonstrate whether or not the people of the South are capable of ingratitude to the man who now stands between them and the surging waves of tyrannical radicalism. Just now they are profuse in adulation of him and his policy, but self-interest may in the future cause them to repudiate him as they have repudiated his provisional agent in North Carolina.

The Legislature has been grinding, as usual, with local bills in the mill; but during the past week has accomplished nothing of general importance which has not already been published. A bill providing for the admission of negro testimony in cases wherein negroes are interested, has passed the Senate, and will probably come up in the House of Delegates to-morrow. As it now stands, it is much more just toward the freedmen than the laws passed by other Southern States; but it is liable to amendment, and therefore it is not safe to speak of it as the importance of the subject deserves at this time.

A joint resolution has passed both Houses, extending the term of the present session thirty days. The important measures yet to be brought before the Legislature rendered this impositively necessary.

The order suspending the execution of the Vagrant Act, passed by the Legislature, was telegraphed to you last night. It will be seen that Gen. TERRY merely suspended the operation of the law in his department, as he undoubtedly has a right to do, so long as the President does not abolish military law here. In that part of Virginia included in the departments of Gens. HANCOCK and AUGUR the act is still in force, and its provisions will probably be carried out, unless they take measures to prevent it. The Vagrant Act itself is said to be a copy of a Pennsylvania statute, differing from it, however, in the particular of authorizing the use of ball and chain, &c. With this exception the law is, perhaps, unobjectionable, and no one will dispute the necessity for such a law; but the combination of planters in fixing the wages of labor, which is general throughout the whole State, has rendered the suspension of the law an imperative duty on the part of the military authorities. By establishing low rates of remuneration for labor—rates which are merely nominal—and compelling the freedmen to work for such rates or submit to the penalties of the law, the planters secured, to themselves as complete control over the farm hands as they had before the emancipation. The effect of the order will be in the end favorable to the freedmen, because the law will undoubtedly be modified by the Legislature. Many of the members express themselves astonished at the trap into which they have fallen, and as willing to do everything in their power to correct the mistake.

It is due to Gov. PEIRPOINT to say that as the law of the State does not give him any vote power, and does not require him even to sign bills passed by the General Assembly, he could do nothing to prevent its passage. He will, however, use his influence to secure justice to all concerned in procuring a repeal and amendment of the law.

A man who had been "hopping" considerably last night, was heard this morning to say that Virginia is now nearly under *Terry*-torial government. He further remarked that the Legislature had made a *Terry* bull—probably he intended to add mistake, but being overpowered by the horror-stricken countenances of his hearers, he hopped off.

Close upon the "vagrant order" came the following, which provides for the enforcement of its predecessor, and is authorized by Gen. GRANT'S order, issued a short time since, requiring division and department commanders to protect loyal men, &c.:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 24, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 5.—All officers in the military service in this department, acting as Superintendents or Assistant Superintendents of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c., are hereby invested with all the power and authority usually exercised by Provost-Marshals.

By command of Maj.-Gen. A. H. TERRY.

ED. W. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Richmond rivals Washington now in the number of its social gatherings, as ever while it struggled for political supremacy. The levees, receptions and "at homes" of the dignitaries at the national capital, gorgeous and gay as they are this Winter, find worthy competitors in the hops and private dancing parties of the capital of the Old Dominion. But the great success of the season was accomplished at the Ballard House, last night, in the way of a "hop" given by the officers of the army on duty in the city. The dining hall, which was arranged for dancing, and was tastefully decorated with our national colors, presented an elegant and attractive appearance. The excellent brass band of the Twelfth Infantry furnished the music, and the gentlemanly and efficient proprietors of the hotel provided refreshments in the most approved style. The attendance was large, and included many of the prominent personages in the city. Gens. TERRY and TURNER and Col. PIERSONS, with their respective suites and ladies, were present, and added greatly to the success of the occasion. The fact that the hop was got en up by army officers did not deter the old residents of the city from participating, except in the cases of a certain clique here, who have, for some time past, been enjoying themselves in exclusive sociables, at which it is understood that Yankees are not tolerated. Suffice it to say that our officers in Richmond have creditably acquitted themselves in their efforts toward social restoration, and have heaped coals of fire on the heads of the unsubdued enemies of the government.

The organization of Fenian Brotherhood has absolutely been mentioned in this correspondence. As I intimated, the Virginia Emeraldites have given their adherence to O'MAHONY, and he, with acostomed perspicuity, has caused to be forwarded to Mr. J. H. MCMILLAN, the Head Centre of the embryo circle, the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD,
DEPARTMENT CIVIL AFFAIRS,
No. 32 EAST SEVENTEENTH-ST., N. Y., Jan. 22, 1866.

*J. H. McMillan, Esq.:*

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your much-esteemed favor of the 20th instant I forward constitution, by-laws, the perusal of which will supply you with the necessary instructions to form a circle of the Fenian Brotherhood. Having elected your officers and received the initiation fee of one dollar from each member, you communicate to these headquarters, forwarding the money received and the names of the officers, when the circle shall be registered in the archives of the Fenian Brotherhood and the commission of the Centre Circle issued to you for. Hoping to hear from you soon, and wishing you every success, I am, with best assurances of esteem, fraternally and respectfully yours,

P. J. DOWLING, Secretary Civil Affairs.

There are in Richmond and vicinity nearly four hundred freedmen who were employed by the Quartermaster's Department of the army during the memorable Ord *régime*, and who have received no pay for their services. The attention of the department has been called to the fact, but as yet nothing has been obtained. Why it is that these poor creatures have been so shamefully neglected and abused, I am unable to say. Some of the freedmen seem to think that their wages have been appropriated by some disbursing officer, and they do not hesitate to mention names. I do not know the amount due them, but as near as I can ascertain it is about fifty dollars to each one. It is proposed to call the attention of Congress to this matter, and undoubtedly a petition will soon be forwarded asking for relief unless the proper authorities in Washington prevent it by properly adopting these claims. E. P. B.

#### CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

**Steamer Days—Bull-Fights—Outcroppings—Miscellaneous.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 29, 1865.

Steamer days come around like quarter-horses; —you scarce think they've been brought up to the score, but the first thing you know, they are coming in on the homestretch.

Christmas is over with us, and I suppose the smell of "stuffing" has pretty well faded away from the air with you. Christmas bells do not ring out so cheerily in our murky atmosphere as they do in the clear frosty mornings with which you are blessed at this season of the year; but in all other things I apprehend our Christmases are much like yours. Turkeys find an uncommon epidemic prevailing among them about these days; the sun rises upon the gobbler in his pride, but evening comes, and the place which knew him once knows him no more forever. He is for the future to be a gobbled, instead of a gobbler; and this makes all the difference in the world. POPE, I think it is, says:

"The pleasure is as great
In being cheated as to cheat."

And, by a parity of reasoning, may we not calculate that

The pleasure is as great
In being eaten as to eat?

(The measure of my quotation brings to my mind an echo of Hudibras; but having once given the credit to POPE, I'll not go back. Perhaps I was thrown upon the wrong track by a memory of the Pope's nose.) Do you know, I really and heartily sympathize with the feathered tribe at this season of the year, though I can scarcely claim kin to any branch of it myself. When I think of their quiet upon their perches, and the stealthy tread and invading hands of the red slayers, I think that never was there a performance upon the *Techelle perileuse* which equaled their quiet displays on the roost.

We have no crisp snow, swift sleighs and tinkling bells here on Christmas, but we have something which you have not—we have bull-fights. Picture it! Think of it! Bull-fights in this nineteenth century?

They are a relic of the old Spanish times, I suppose. But whether they are or not it is certain that on Christmas they came off at "The Willows," a suburban place something like your Jones' Wood, and they are advertised at the same place for New-Years. Of course I went out and attended them. What is the use of living in the world unless you see what is going on? and I have an idea that very little goes on in any town in which I happen to live without my having an eye on, if not a hand in, it.

Well, for our bull fights. A drove of cattle had lately come in from the country, and from that the wildest and most intractable were selected for the sport. They were taken out to the grounds and kept until the day of the festivities. Christmas an amphitheatre was prepared—a sort of gigantic circus ring—and into this a bull was brought. The poor fellow was taken at disadvantage, his horns being sawn off until not much longer than your forefinger. Once in the ring his torments began. The seats around were loaded and crowded with spectators, and he, rather abashed at such a brilliant *début*, glanced timidly around. Men with sharp little spears in their hands, to which red flags were tied, jumped into the ring and drove them into his flesh. This he very naturally failed to understand—the joke was not apparent to him, so to speak, and he looked around for an explanation. In place of explanation came another dart and prod. Bull would snort and lash his tail, and his persecutors, taking the hint, would nimbly jump outside the ring. Now rides our esquire, *torero*, or whatever you call him, into the inclosure. He has a red banner like the guidon which cavalry carry, and a short sword. The bull looks at him in surprise, and doesn't like the looks of the flag he carries. *Toreero* flourishes the flag and spurs toward the bull. Bull gives his tail a vicious lash and presents a dilemma with his two horns to his antagonist. *Toreero* does not choose to adopt either, and wheels his horse short round. Bull retires to his corner and seems inclined to wait until some one calls time. *Toreero* advances, waving his red rag and grasping his short sword. Bull bevels his head, makes one rapid rush, and the next moment all you see of the affair is a mingled mass of hoofs, horns and tail; *toreero* and horse are down and bull is on top, boring away with his blunted horns and wondering why they don't take hold. An inch more of horn, and the lives of horse and rider would have been materially less. At this moment in rushes the bottle-holders—they won't let it be a fair fight, and horse and man are carried away. The latter is breathing heavily and is insensible. He evidently doesn't want any more bull; he's had quite enough beef. Bull, on the other hand, comes up fresh and smiling, with the unconscious air of one who has done good by stealth and blushes to find it fame. Another *toreero* comes in and tackles him, and, I suppose, pretty much the same scene is gone through with; but despairing of seeing a *toreero* killed, and tired and disgusted, I leave, thinking what a pity that the bull's horns were not a little longer and a little sharper. For my sympathies, I am free to own, have been with the bull all the while, and a fatal termination for him would have grieved me more than the "taking off" of either of the other two.

This is a Christian land we live in. Brooklyn cannot beat us in steeples, and I'm proud to say that we've decidedly "got" that City of Churches in bull-fights.

For a verity, I do not think the holidays are going off so well this year as usual. Santa Claus does not bring so valuable presents, nor so many of them. I've rather an idea that the old fellow, like the majority of our spirits, "is broke." Stocks are too low. Look over the mining market report, and you will understand the secret of it all; or if "Podgers" is yet with you, ask him. He knows something about it all. Ask him how is Empire, and eke how is Indian Valley. But "Podgers," you must know, is rich; enormously rich. He rolls in the lap of luxury, to use a new and striking expression. He was born lucky, and that is better than to be born rich as I was. Why, I went with him something over a year ago on an exploring expedition through the mountains. We had a private conveyance, private stores, shot-guns, fishing tackle, and everything to be comfortable. "Podgers" bought an interest in a small mine just opened—I think he paid $25,000 for it. He can now sell for $100,000, and it is pouring out gold as a grist-mill does meal. If I had bought in the same mine it would have gone down so, and the rock would have petered out so far that it could not be used even for cobble-stones. "Podgers," you must know, has made some big strikes. He has been regularly "busted" two or three times, but somehow the first thing any one knew he was on his feet again, and I've an idea that now, he'll stay there.

Our great excitement of late has been the arrival of *Outcroppings*. Probably you have already seen the volume. It was printed East, and consists of selections of California verse. When you know that we have 9,999 poets, and that only 19 found place in the volume, you can readily foreshadow the result. One blended howl has gone up from all who were left out, and as many of them happen to be editors of small interior newspapers, the noise is terrific. Cats on a roof, with the moon at the full, are cooing birds in comparison. Curiously enough not only the compiler of the book, but those whose verses happen to find place as well, come in for abuse. Up in Washoe the row has been most violent. The editor of some paper published at Virginia, wrote several lines some years ago "To one on a Fence" and these were left out, although he sent the editor of *Outcroppings* a copy of them, and a biographical sketch of himself, his age, his looks, and his connections by marriage. He was furious and five columns of a "review," in the peculiar sage brush style were necessary to give his feelings relief. He calls the book an "abortion," a "miserable being," a "sounding;" he calls the editor a "scavenger," a "coward," and the contents are "garbage," "slumgullion." In fact the style of criticism which prevails in this country is not of that order which a refined gentleman would choose to read as he ate his morning muffin. "Pup-stuff," "Yankee flummery"—MATTHEW ARNOLD would sort, I fancy. But do not think that the interior is alone at fault. One of our "literary" weeklies, in a "review" of the book calls

# LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

## THE DELIGHTS OF THE DAY.

### Sleighing and Skating on Saturday—A Gay and Festive Time—The Fascination Fledgeby's and Other People in the Park.

For the first time this season on Saturday and on the day before the sleigh-riding and skate-loving community may be said to have enjoyed themselves to the utmost limit of their capacity in that direction. Neither was it too cold for the full enjoyment of a drive, nor yet mild enough to spoil the surface of the ice for the pupils in podography. Although not so crowded as on Friday, the Park on Saturday was a scene of more than wonted gaiety from early in the afternoon till the approach of midnight. The sleigh-bells jingled merrily along the drives, and the swift skates whistled on the ponds. All the ages and both the sexes were out in sleds and sleighs of every shape and color. Little urchins who had just shed their long clothes, strung on their sleds to passing vehicles, and risked their little lives at every crossing. The blessed boys of butchers and of grocers drove desperately in all directions upon runners regardless of collision as if it were their duty out of doors as in, to cut up carcasses for their customers' accommodation, and deal out compound fractures with a locomotive cleaver. The street and avenues approaching the Park were in good condition and gliding chariots behind prancing steeds rolled into the ocean of exciting pleasure all day long. Wall-street sent its fours-in-hand and its feminine representatives with furs and feathers at fabulous figures freighted. Happy mates of millionaires with all the magnificence, and much of the pomp of royalty itself, drove in behind their ebon charioteers. The portly comfortable wives of city shopkeepers behind their sleek and well-fed teams, lent goodly countenance to the rushing crowd. Lovers drove in their loves, and mothers their laughing little ones. Snobs, who drive sulkies upon wheels, drove sulkies upon runners in solitary grandeur, giving evidence of locomotion and of how the wind blew in the perfumed clouds, their burning idols flung behind them. Fascination Fledgebys swept gracefully by in pumpkin-tinted gloves and pie-crust colored overcoats. How they simpered, how they dandled the ribbons in their left hands, and with their right made graceful curves in air! Whisking away obtruding crystals from those hirsute lips with little clouds of perfumed lawn, or raising to each passing pretty face, they recognized those glossy tiles, the last imported. Occasionally a rushing team, guided by a huntress' eye and hand, drove in, flinging a cloud of incense and woman's happy laugh behind. Ha! how the sulkies soured, and drew aside, and how the Fascinations consoled themselves with cambric once again, and wondered "how the deuce gals could enjoy that sort of thing you know. How much better it would be to have a fellah beside them to say a good thing now and then about—about the weather, and all that sort of thing you know!"

Thus did they enjoy themselves, of every age, and sex, and color, on the pleasant close of a week that opened with but little promise of enjoyment. Rushing along the drives with rapid nods of recognition, away for miles, skirting the pleasant lakes, each crowded with its myriad skaters.

Yes, myriads of skaters, so it may be said without exaggeration. Friday and Saturday were the great days of the season. There was scarce room enough on any of the ponds for either rapid or graceful motion. Still they twisted in and out, collided, apologized, fell and grumbled—arose, laughed and went on again. Good humor was King of the feast.

FIFTH-AVENUE POND.

Even more densely covered, if possible, than the Park lakes, was the pond of the invincible Major. A circle of carriages was described on the banks above in which lay the smiling elderlies looking down upon the innocents below. Crowds of passing pedestrians, too, and journeyers to and from the less exclusive region of the Park, stood above, giving frequent ventilation to their plaudits at some surpassing specimen of footicraft below. Banners hung out from the building of the skating club and others tossed in brilliant waves of color from the pole above the entrance. Music rang out above the whistling of the skates, and above the merry laughs of happy men and women, boys and girls—and the nimble-footed kept the time. Taken for all in all Saturday most undoubtedly was the most enjoyable day of all this Winter season, and a journey to those happy scenes of innocent enjoyment and renewing health would have rewarded the progressive labor of an invalid on crutches. May there be many such, not invalids on crutches, but pleasant days like Saturday.

## THE PROPOSED TUNNELING OF BROADWAY.

### The Necessity of Relief in Some Shape—The Tunnel in a Sanitary Point of View—How Some of the Objections are Answered.

In a late number of the TIMES, and at considerable length, were given the particular features of the project for running an underground railroad from the Battery to Central Park or further, if necessary. The route, the grades, a description of the tunnel, the motive power, the varied features of the project, were carefully detailed and an estimate given of the probable cost, on the basis of the outlay on the construction of the now successfully working underground railroad in London. The enormously increasing traffic in Broadway and in all the streets and avenues running parallel has become startlingly evident. The hourly obstructions occurring in the thoroughfares have so thrust themselves upon public attention, that it at last recognises the absolute necessity of immediate action in one shape or another to remedy this already insupportable yet still increasing evil—an evil which not only materially interferes with the progress of business, but has gone far to deprive our once beautiful promenade, Broadway, of every charm it boasted as the great avenue of the marble palaces of trade. Noisy beyond patient human endurance, dangerous to life of man and beast, it is, during nine hours of daylight at least, a babel of confused ejaculation, the only articulate sounds heard above the incessant din being the blasphemies of the drivers of colliding teams and stages. Necessity alone can induce the pedestrian to stem the torrents of struggling beings which crowd its footpaths, pushing and jolting each other from daybreak to sundown.

The doing away in some measure and by some means, of this aggregate of evils, is no longer a matter for future action, but a necessity loudly crying out for present action. It is to be hoped that out of the many projects now being ventilated, one, at least, will receive the approval of the citizens, and the sanction of the Legislature, before the Winter has passed away, and that the coming Spring will find some thousands of energetic laborers at work, either in the air or under ground, or anywhere that will meet the wants and wishes of the community in this respect.

The plan proposed by the Metropolitan Railroad Company, that which is now before the Legislature for its adoption or rejection, has been freely discussed in the public journals, and some of the objections urged against the scheme were serious and important ones. Not the least so of these were the two following: That the tunnel when constructed would be a huge reservoir for all kinds of nuisances, resulting in the perpetual presence in the city of the seeds of contagious fevers, &c., &c., and the other, less important, that the confusion arising from obstructed traffic during the progress of the work, would be insufferable.

In reply to the first of these objections, we find that the engineer of the projected company, Mr. ROBINSON, claims that the very opposite result to that anticipated, in a sanitary point of view, will be realized by the construction of the tunnel; that it will materially aid in cleansing the city from many of its present impurities, and effect a speedy change in the unhealthy character of the atmosphere in the lower portions of the city. In referring to the report of the gentleman it appears that some important and valuable changes in the drainage of the city are recommended. Although the proposed route of the tunnel under Broadway and Fifth-avenue represents very nearly the water-shed of the Island as far as Central Park, it does not at present form the dividing line of the drainage. This Mr. ROBINSON proposes to make it. Broadway from the Battery to Twenty-fifth-street, where the tunnel turns under Fifth-avenue, at present has no continuous sewer. Indeed, two-thirds of the distance is wholly without sewer of any kind. The drainage is effected by pipes running from the various blocks of buildings to the sewers in the cross streets leading east and west into the two rivers. It is recommended that the company shall, with the consent of the Croton Aqueduct Board, lay down two small sewers, one on each side of the arch of the tunnel throughout the whole route, forming connections with all the side street sewers. By making these crest-line sewers, arching from the centres of the blocks of buildings to their outlets into the cross streets, Broadway and Fifth-avenue, it is claimed, will be entirely free from the noisome effluvia which obtrudes itself in hot weather, even into these well-swept and carefully-kept aristocratic neighborhoods, and a more perfect system of drainage thus be inaugurated.

The imperfect drainage of the metropolis has been the subject of much discussion of late years, especially on the approach of or during the apprehension of any epidemical or contagious disease, but no steps of a decided and practical nature have been taken to remedy the evil. Mr. CRAVEN, the Chief-Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department, in a report laid before the Legislature last session, drew the attention of that body strongly to the subject, representing the condition of our city drainage as a disgrace to the community. The scheme to remedy this evil, as advanced by the Metropolitan Railroad Company, is at least deserving of consideration. They claim for it not only feasibility, but that it is the cheapest method of effecting the object, as they propose to do a great portion of this labor at their own cost.

Canal-street has been regarded as a real engineering difficulty. This the company's engineer proposes to dispose of by sinking a sewer four or five feet deeper than that at present in existence, for a short distance through Elm, Pearl and Chatham streets, thus, he says, turning into the East River the whole drainage of the district lying east of Broadway at this point and formerly occupied by the Collect Pond, instead of following Canal-street, and now does, to the North River. This effected, it would certainly facilitate the drainage of this at present unhealthy portion of the city, by making Broadway or the tunnel the dividing line. We are informed that at high tide the water flows all the way up the great Canal-street sewer, from the North River, spreading itself through the network of sewers east of Broadway—a state of things which certainly ought not to continue, whether we have or have not the tunnel. With these statements of their intentions in regard to improved drainage the Metropolitan Railroad Company endeavor to answer the objections urged against the tunnel as an epidemic agent. They further claim to have provided against the possibility of impure air of any kind, however generated, remaining in the tunnel, part of their plan being the providing of numerous ventilators along the route so constructed that by those on one side of the tunnel the pure air from its greater specific gravity is introduced, expelling from the other the slightest gaseous impurity. The plan of this construction appears to be as conclusive as it is simple.

The second grave objection before alluded to is also met, and we leave it to our readers to judge whether it be answered satisfactorily or not. Much inconvenience, as has been said, is anticipated during the progress of the work in obstructed thoroughfares. There are two plans proposed to avert this inconvenience or to materially lessen it. It is proposed by one of these to take up one side of the street at a time, leaving the other for use, taking a block here and there; then to lay one of the side walls of the tunnel by making a deep cutting similar to the manner done in constructing sewers, by using street piling; this completed, then restoring the earth and pavement, and laying down the other side in like fashion. After which the centre of the street would be taken up and the arch put on, and the pavement being restored with the water and gas mains and sewers completed, the excavation would be carried on through the cross streets by means of carts, &c. The last thing would be to put in the invert or bottom of the tunnel. The other method is one originally suggested by H. B. WILLSON, one of the directors of the Metropolitan Railroad Company. He does not claim, however, originality for his plan, having seen it in successful operation in similar works in Europe. He proposes to bridge over the whole street for a block at a time, so that the traffic may not be interrupted even for a single day. The excavations would be performed underneath this bridge, and precede the construction of the masonry. He claims that the advantage of this plan would be that the whole—not a part only—of the street would be available for traffic except for a few hours during the night, required to remove the bridges from one block to another, in the same manner as the shifting of the planks from a pontoon bridge.

In this manner are some of the objections set aside, or at least partially disposed of, about as much as can be expected, particularly in the objection of interfered with traffic, as it would be unreasonable to hope that such a gigantic labor could go on beneath our feet without giving some evidence on the surface of its existence.

## ANOTHER CASE OF ILL TREATMENT ON SHIP-BOARD.

### A Seaman Dies from Fever, Exposure and Neglect—Inquest on the Body by Coroner Gover, and Censure of the Quarantine Authorities by the Jury.

An inquest was held on Saturday by Coroner GOVER, at the Hospital on Ward's Island, on the body of CHRISTIAN ANDERSON, a seaman belonging to the ship *John Bright*, which arrived at this port from Liverpool, during last week. The deceased, it appears from the evidence in the case, had both of his feet severely frost-bitten, and also suffered from the effects of ship fever. On the arrival of the ship at Quarantine, ANDERSON was quite exhausted by his illness and barely able to speak. While in that condition he was placed, with a number of the passengers, on board the tug *Rattler*, and conveyed to Ward's Island Hospital, for treatment. During his passage up the river, a distance of over fifteen miles, scarcely any covering was given him to preserve the warmth in his body, and but slight attention was paid to his wants or condition. On his arrival at the Island the unfortunate man was found in a dying condition, and death ensued soon after he was placed in the Hospital ward.

The following is the evidence adduced before the Coroner's Jury, and their verdict based upon the same:

TESTIMONY OF JEREMIAH O'NEIL, HOSPITAL ORDERLY.

I am orderly in Ward No. 1 in the hospital on this island; on the 24th of this month the deceased was brought to my ward by the man who drives the wagon employed for the purpose of bringing sick patients to the hospital, and upon examination it was found that he was dead; I was told that deceased was a seaman on board the ship *John Bright*; this is all I know about the deceased; I do not know anything relative to his illness, or the cause of his death; I was told that the name of deceased was John Anderson.

TESTIMONY OF HERMAN GULEKE, RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

I am resident physician on the island; I saw the deceased brought to the hospital on the 24th inst., at about five o'clock in the afternoon; I spoke to him several times and could get no answer from him; I examined the deceased at that time and found that his feet were badly frost-bitten, and there was no circulation below the upper portion of the calf of the leg; I hurried him up to the ward to apply restoratives, but before he could be conveyed there he died; I have endeavored, but could not ascertain how deceased came to be frost-bitten; in my opinion, deceased came to his death by fever and exposure.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY ROGERS, THE WAGON DRIVER.

I am wagon driver for the hospital on this island; on the 24th of the present month I went down to the dock to get some sick patients, and I found the deceased in the boat-house, lying on his back; the chaplain of the island was in attendance on him; I had him conveyed from the boat-house to the wagon, and I took him to the reception office, and there saw Dr. Guleke, and he told me to take deceased to ward No. 1; I accordingly took him there and he was taken to the hospital; I did not examine him at that time, but soon after I heard that deceased was dead.

TESTIMONY OF BRYAN MURPHY, A WATCHMAN.

I am watchman on the island and attend to the arrival of the sick in the boat; on the 24th instant I first saw the deceased on the steamboat that brought him from quarantine; he was in a very bad and feeble condition, unable to help himself, and no one paying any attention to him; the place he was lying in was on the deck under the wheel-house bridge, and cold and wet; I examined him and found him badly frozen in both feet; there were no stockings or shoes or any hat on deceased, nor any covering except his pants and a sailor's blouse to keep him warm; the place where deceased lay when I saw him was much exposed and very unfit for even a well and hearty person to be in, let alone one in the sick and helpless condition of the deceased; with the assistance of Mr. Duffy, I took deceased and carried him to the boat-house, and carefully covered him up with the rug, wrapping it about his feet and making him as comfortable as possible; I then helped to place him in the wagon which took him to the hospital; in about an hour afterward I heard of the death of deceased; the name of the steamboat that brought deceased to the island was the *Rattler*; I heard that deceased was a seaman on board the ship *John Bright*.

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD J. DUFFY, WATCHMAN.

I am watchman on this island, and am also employed to attend to the sick coming to the island, and to pay proper attention to them until they are taken to the hospital; I first saw deceased at between four and five o'clock on the afternoon of the 24th inst., on board of the steamboat *Rattler*, that had brought him from quarantine; at that time deceased was lying on the deck, barefooted and bareheaded, and with no covering on him whatever to keep the cold from him; the place where he was lying was no fit place for a person to be in, in so sick and weak a condition as deceased's; I assisted to carry deceased to the boat-house, and helped to make him as comfortable as possible, placing him at the same time near the fire; the deceased was so prostrate that he could not speak; the wagon then came and deceased was taken up to the hospital, and in a short time after I heard deceased had died.

TESTIMONY OF MARY GAVIN, NURSE.

I am assistant to the sick arriving at this island; I saw deceased on the 24th inst. while he was on board the steamboat *Rattler*; he was lying exposed on the deck with no covering over him; I thought him then in a dying condition; he was taken from the steamboat to the boat-house, and then conveyed to the hospital and died immediately on getting there.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES P. FAGAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

I am Superintendent of Ward's Island; my business is to receive all patients as may be sent to me by orders of the Health Officer of the Port from Quarantine; the deceased, whose name I believe to be Christian Anderson, and, as I understand, was a seaman on board of the ship *John Bright*, from Liverpool, was sent here on the 24th inst., per steamer *Rattler*, together with some ten or fifteen passengers, all of whom arrived in a very helpless condition, and the permit was signed, "Dr. Walser, Deputy Health Officer;" deceased died in a very short time after his arrival; it is the duty of the Health Officer to transmit all fever patients to the island.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN LYNCH, PASSENGER.

I was a passenger on board the ship *John Bright*; I saw several others, deceased included, put on board a steamboat off Quarantine to come to this island; he had no hat, boots or stockings on; it was very cold on board, there being neither beds nor fire; deceased had nothing to cover over him; and was brought here lying on the deck of the steamer; I thought he would die from his exhausted condition; I came on this island on the 24th instant.

No other evidence offering, the case was then submitted to the jury, when they rendered the following

VERDICT.

"That CHRISTIAN ANDERSON, the deceased, came to his death by exhaustion, by ship's fever and exposure. We further censure the authorities at Quarantine for transporting fever patients in such an exposed manner; we further recommend said authorities to send a fit and proper person with all such patients, who will pay a proper regard to their condition while in transition to the hospital on Ward's Island."

SAMUEL McGAW, JOHN DOUGHERTY,
WILLIAM TAYLOR, THOMAS SMITH,
JAMES CAHILL, THOMAS FARRELLY.

The deceased was a native of Sweden, and 38 years of age.

## POLICE COURTS.

### Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN GOODS.

Officer SARLES, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested JOHNSON HUNT, a colored man, on Saturday, having in his possession a large trunk, which was subsequently found to contain a quantity of household linen, wearing apparel and drugs, all supposed to have been stolen. On being brought before the Court yesterday morning HUNT was committed for further examination. The goods found in the trunk remain at the Eighth-Precinct station-house, corner of Prince and Wooster-streets, for recognition.

TOO MANY SWEETS.

Roundsman KNIGHT, of the Ninth Precinct, arrested THOMAS O'BRIEN, better known to the police as "Deaf Tom," a carther, on a charge of having stolen two barrels of sugar, valued at $75, from the sidewalk in front of the premises No. 750 Greenwich-street, which are occupied by CHARLES W. SHERWOOD. In the affidavit it is alleged that on Saturday O'BRIEN drove up in front of the store with a horse and cart, and very coolly rolled the barrels away and lifted them into his cart, and was about driving off when he was given into the custody of the officer, who brought him before the Court. On being arraigned O'BRIEN stated that he had been hired by a man unknown to him to cart two pianos, and that while passing the store of Mr. SHERWOOD this man told him to stop and take up the barrels of sugar. He was committed for trial without bail.

### Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT.

During Saturday night WILLIAM SMITH, a butcher, broke into the grocery store No. 104 Cannon-street, by forcing open the rear door. After securing what small change remained in the drawer, the burglar attempted to make good his escape, but was prevented by the proprietor, Mr. CLARKE, who intercepted him, and gave him into the custody of Officer BRECHOLD, of the Eleventh Precinct. The prisoner was committed to stand his trial in default of bail.

## COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

### Sentences for the Month of January, 1866.

John Reilly, misdemeanor; fine $30.
James Powers, grand larceny; not guilty.
Benjamin Chapin, petit larceny; Penitentiary 6 months and fine $100.
John McCormick, petit larceny; Penitentiary 6 months.
Michael Hein, attempted burglary, third degree; suspended.
Eliza Bosley, attempted grand larceny; suspended.
Beni Gonet, grand larceny; State Prison 5 years.
Wm. Meyer, robbery, first degree; not guilty.
Francis Odell, attempted grand larceny; suspended.
Adam Dick, attempted burglary; fine $50.
Henry P. French, attempted grand larceny; Penitentiary 1 year.
Richard Catay, grand larceny; State Prison 2 years.
Peter Mullen, attempted burglary; City Prison 1 year.
Edward Brown, burglary third degree; State Prison 5 years.
Eugene Neonan, grand larceny; State Prison 5 years.
Theodore Schultz, burglary third degree; State Prison 3 years.
Charles Henry, grand larceny; State Prison 5 years.
Joseph Burns, grand larceny; Penitentiary 6 months.
John Jones, attempted grand larceny; State Prison 2 years.
Daniel O'Connell, grand larceny; State Prison 2 years.
James Robertson, burglary third degree; State Prison 1 year.
Wm. Henry, petty larceny; Penitentiary 6 months and $100.
Louis M. Isaacs, grand larceny; not guilty.
Wm. Jameson, attempted grand larceny; suspended.
Thomas McGlum, grand larceny; not guilty.
Edward Roddy, forgery second degree; not guilty.
Joseph W. Barrow, attempted grand larceny; House of Refuge.
Wm. Piggott, assault with dangerous weapon; suspended.
Joseph Wallen, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years.
John Phillips, grand larceny; State Prison 5 years.
Thomas Hennessy, petit larceny; State Prison for 5 years.
Thomas Howard, burglary, third degree; State Prison for 15 years.
Charles Brown, burglary, third degree; State Prison for 15 years.
Joseph Preston, attempted burglary, third degree; State Prison for 2 years and 6 months.
William H. Thompson, grand larceny; State Prison for 4 years and 6 months.
William Meyer, grand larceny; suspended.
John Sheridan, attempted burglary, third degree; State Prison for 2 years.
Charles Carr, attempted burglary, third degree; State Prison for 2 years.
Charles Garten, grand larceny; not guilty.
John Coate, embezzlement; not guilty.
James Smith, attempted burglary, third degree; State Prison for 2 years and 6 months.
John Williams, attempted burglary, third degree; State Prison for 2 years and 6 months.
James Farley, attempted burglary, third degree; suspended.
Thomas Burke, attempted burglary, third degree; State Prison 2 years 6 months.
Augustus Baker, grand larceny; State Prison 2 years.
Albert Gardner, grand larceny; State Prison 3 years.
John Hicks, burglary third degree; State Prison 4 years 6 months.
Francis Marmond, forgery fourth degree; State Prison 2 years.
George Standt, forgery fourth degree; State Prison 2 years.
John O'Connor, assault with a dangerous weapon; suspended.
Robert Williams, violating pilot law; suspended.
James Harrington, burglary third degree; not guilty.
William Johnson, burglary in the third degree; State Prison 5 years.
Patrick McGuire, petty larceny; suspended.
John Rogan *alias* Grogaw, grand larceny; State Prison 3 years.
Jacob Ross, attempted grand larceny; Penitentiary 1 year.
Antonio Carette, grand larceny; House of Refuge.
Thomas Cunningham, attempted grand larceny; suspended.
Thomas Booth, forgery in the fourth degree; suspended.
Joseph P regge, attempted burglary in the third degree; suspended.
Edward Mills, violation of Registry Law; State Prison 1 year.
James Quinn, burglary in the third degree; State Prison 5 years.
John Delaney, grand larceny; not guilty.
David Hauseman, attempt at grand larceny; suspended.
Philip Preusel, attempt at grand larceny; suspended.
Richard Wilson, attempt at grand larceny; Penitentiary 6 months.
George Williams, attempt at grand larceny; suspended.
David Haley, attempt at grand larceny; Penitentiary 6 months.
David Schooler, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.
Joseph Martin, assault with dangerous weapon; State Prison 3 years.
George Hamilton, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.
Ruben G. Drew, assault and battery with intent to kill; not guilty.
James Mulligan, petit larceny; Penitentiary 6 months, $100.
Laura Brennan, petit larceny; Penitentiary 6 months.
Thomas Hayes, attempted grand larceny; State Prison 2 years.
Henry A. Ham, grand larceny; State Prison 2 years.
John Goodman, manslaughter; State Prison 2 years.
Thomas Whitsey, petit larceny; Penitentiary, 6 months.
John King, burglary third degree; State Prison 5 years.
George Smith, burglary second degree; State Prison 10 years.
Margaret Brown, attempted grand larceny; Penitentiary 1 year.
George Keppler, petit larceny from person; State Prison 5 years.
John Fitzgibbons, attempted grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.
Michael Gallagher, attempted grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.
Joseph Eaton, receiving stolen goods; State Prison 3 years and 6 months.
Morris Meyers, assault and battery; fined 6 cents.
Wm. H. Sands, attempted burglary third degree; State Prison 2 years.
Margaret Brady, attempted grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.
Daniel Mulligan, burglary first degree; not guilty.
John Barrett, burglary first degree; not guilty.
John McGinley, burglary third degree; State Prison 2 years.
Edward Noland, burglary first degree; State Prison 20 years.
Wm. Brown, grand larceny; State Prison five years.
David Anderson, attempted burglary third degree; suspended.
Edward Hussey, attempted burglary third degree; suspended.
John McEnnany, petit larceny from person; not guilty.
Joseph Coulter, burglary third degree; State Prison 5 years.
Charles Stivers, grand larceny; not guilty.
Andreas East and Ferdinand Seigler, assault and battery; suspended.
Robert Kelly, assault and battery, with attempt to kill; not guilty.
John C. W. Schotel, assault and battery; suspended.
Emil Gerolini, assault and battery; suspended.
Samuel B. Vance, assault with a dangerous weapon; fined six cents.
Daniel Johnson, robbery first degree; not guilty.
Caspar Hoefer, assault and battery; suspended.
Charles Heyler, assault and battery, with intent to kill; not guilty.
Alexander Hodge, assault and battery; suspended.
Wm. Ellingworth, burglary third degree; State Prison 4 years.
Henry Muller, burglary third degree; State Prison 5 years.
Charles Borsebo, attempt at grand larceny; suspended.
Terrence Lynch, robbery first degree; not guilty.
George F. St. Albyn, grand larceny; not guilty.
Henry Cunningham, burglary third degree; State Prison 4 years.
Thomas Wilson, burglary third degree; State Prison 2 years.
Matilda Caseedy, petit larceny; Penitentiary 6 months, $100.
Martha Greene, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.
W. M. D. Conkling, attempt at grand larceny; House of Refuge.
Terrence Quinn, attempted grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.
Franz Klaudy, grand larceny; State Prison 2 years.
Kate Werner, grand larceny; Penitentiary 1 year.
Peter W. Mulford, grand larceny; not guilty.
Henry Subler, grand larceny; not guilty.
James Martin, grand larceny; State Prison 5 years.
Michael Maddox, grand larceny; State Prison 5 years.
Michael Sullivan, petit larceny; House of Refuge.
Augusta Pontow, attempted grand larceny; State Prison 2 years.
Charles Rogers, attempted grand larceny; State Prison 2 years.
James Smith, attempted grand larceny; suspended.
Patrick Reilly, assault and battery; suspended.
Oscar Hahn, forgery, fourth degree; suspended.
Morris Johnson; grand larceny, State Prison 5 years.
John Edwards, attempted grand larceny; State Prison 2 years.
Charles Winrow, attempted grand larceny; State Prison 4 years and 6 months.
Anthony Hambermann, grand larceny; not guilty.
Thomas Nugent, attempted grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.
Charles Heydt, petit larceny; Penitentiary 3 months.
Jacob Meyer, forgery, second degree; not guilty.
Thomas Gray, petit larceny; Penitentiary 6 months.
Chester Torrence, petit larceny; Penitentiary 6 months.
Richard Wilson, attempted burglary third degree; House of Refuge.
John Reid, attempted grand larceny; suspended.
Wm. Barrows, attempted burglary third degree; suspended.
Mary Delaney, forgery fourth degree; State Prison 2 years.
James Johnson, attempted burglary third degree; State Prison 2 years 6 months.
Dennis Flannagan, attempted burglary third degree; State Prison 2 years 6 months.
James Simpson O'Brien, perjury; State Prison 1 year.
Michael Mackey, assault and battery; Penitentiary 1 year, $100.
Wm. Smith, attempted grand larceny; State Prison 2 years.
Charles Parker, attempted grand larceny; suspended.
James Logan, forgery fourth degree; suspended and remanded.
Robert Nichol, assault and battery; suspended.

SUMMARY.

State Prison for twenty years, 1; State Prison for fifteen years, 2; State Prison for ten years, 1; State Prison for five years, 16; State Prison for four years and six months, 3; State Prison for four years, 2; State Prison for three years, 6; State Prison for two years and six months, 14; State Prison for two years, 21; State Prison for one year, 4; Penitentiary one year, 3; Penitentiary one year and fine of $100, 1; Penitentiary six months and fine of $100, 4; Penitentiary six months, 8; Penitentiary three months, 1; House of Refuge, 5; City Prison one year, 1; suspended, 33; acquitted, 29; fined $50, 1; fined $30, 1; fined six cents, 2. Total, 169.

## LAW REPORTS.

### Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.—Nos. 8, 9, 44, 47, 56, 59, 64, 88, 107, 120, 164, 171, 172, 186.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Feb. 3, at 11 A. M., to render decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Adjourned without day. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term. The Special Term of this court will be continued the present week, by Justice McCUNN.

COMMON PLEAS—*Parts I. and II.*—Adjourned for the term. Judge Brady will continue the Special Term and Chambers during the week.

## COURT OF CLAIMS.

### Gen. Fremont and the Department of the West—The War Making Power—Its Exercise—Department Commanders and Government Contracts—The Commission to Investigate the Affairs of Gen. Fremont's Department—Its Authority to Adjudicate and Cut Down Claims—Release—Compromise—Estoppel.

Chief-Justice Casey Presiding.

*Benjamin Higdon vs. The United States, and Five Other Cases.*—These five cases, involving no essential difference of principle, are by agreement tried together, or, upon a single brief. It is agreed also that the decision of any of them, so far as that decision may settle a principle involved in any other of the cases, shall be considered as decisive of all the cases to which it is similar. The trial commenced on Tuesday last and was concluded on Thursday.

The particular facts of each case are as follows: Higdon claims, under a contract in writing with Messrs. R. M. Corwine and John E. Reeside, Government Agents, (the latter being "inspector of horses," by appointment of Gen. Fremont,) by which he was to furnish and deliver, on the cars at Cincinnati, sixteen hundred horses—six hundred of which were to be No. 1 artillery horses, all dark colors, and the balance mixed artillery, cavalry and wagon horses—and all at one hundred and thirty dollars per head. Under this contract he furnished twelve hundred and seventy horses, and received vouchers therefor in the usual form at the rates agreed upon.

Upon the organization of the noted Holt, Davis and Campbell commission in St. Louis, to investigate the affairs of Gen. Fremont's department, Higdon presented his vouchers to them, but had the misfortune to have his claims cut down from $130 per head for horses to $115. For the sum due after such deduction, he was given vouchers by the commission upon which he subsequently received his money by appropriation of Congress. He was, however, compelled to sign the following receipt before he could get the vouchers for the amount awarded by the commission, which he did under protest: "The undersigned acknowledge to have received the vouchers referred to and described below, which, when paid, will be in full of all demands against the United States on account of their respective claims set opposite their several names." This was a voucher prepared for signing generally by all claimants whose claims were reduced; and following it in each case was a statement of the account and the sum deducted. The sum deducted in Higdon's case was $21,345, to recover which he sues. He also claims $10,140 for seventy-nine horses furnished, for which he had not received vouchers at the time of going before the commission with his claim. Samuel J. Morgan claims $7,830; the amount of his claim was cut down by the commission, under a contract for furnishing horses at the same rates.

Oliver H. Gregory claims $5,010, the amount deducted from his claim under a similar contract for furnishing horses at $125 per head.

A. L. Mowry claims $17,500, the amount deducted from his claim under a contract with Gen. McKinstry, Chief Quartermaster in Gen. Fremont's department, for furnishing fifty box and fifty platform cars, at $825 each for the former, and $700 each for the latter.

John E. Reeside, the above-named "inspector of horses," claims for commissions and cash expended ($385 50) the sum of $20,376 62, under the following appointment:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11, 1861.

SIR: Having confidence in your knowledge and experience, I hereby authorize and command you as inspector of horses for this department, holding you responsible that every animal passed by you shall be equal in value to the price paid.

You will be allowed 2½ per cent. commission.

J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding.

JOHN E. REESIDE, Inspector of Horses.

The Colonel did not submit his claim to the commission, as all the others did, and therefore now claims for the full amount. He remained inspector until his appointment was revoked by order of Gen. Halleck in December, 1861.

The claimants submitted the following points in support of their claim, and in respect to the points of law involved:

It will be observed, in the first place, that all these claims find their origin in the Western Department, while commanded by Maj.-Gen. J. C. Fremont.

In the second place, they are for supplies furnished that department, or work and labor done for it, in pursuance with arrangements made with military officers in that department.

In the third place, it is not denied that the supplies furnished and the work done were necessary, proved profitable and were acceptable to the authorities of the United States immediately charged with that business.

In the fourth place, it is obvious that the Holt-Davis Commission, which allowed and ordered paid portions of all these claims, save two, had no other evidence of authority for the purchase and delivery of property by these parties, except that found in the contracts made in pursuance with Maj.-Gen. Fremont's orders.

In the fifth place, it appears that all the parties to whom allowances were made by the Holt-Davis Commission, were compelled to sign receipts in full for the money paid them on those accounts, or, they were told, they could receive nothing, and in one instance one of the commission threatened in advance to report against the claim if the owner would not consent to sign a receipt in full for whatever the commission might allow him, but in every other instance they signed such receipts under protest, denying the legality of the proceedings of the commission, and also expressly disclaiming the right or authority of the commission to curtail their accounts or impose such terms upon them with respect to the receipt of the money awarded.

In the sixth place, the Holt-Davis Commission possessed no judicial power, were clothed with no legitimate authority which authorized them to enter judicial judgments or final decrees whereby legal rights, before that time established, could be impaired or diminished, in whole or in part, the said commission being merely a board of accountants, created by the Secretary of War, to assist him in auditing accounts. There was no law authorizing their appointment or conferring jurisdiction of any kind on them.

In the seventh place, Major-Gen. Fremont was ordered by the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy to assume exclusive command of the Western Department as a military district, and, when he assumed that command, war was already a fact in many parts of the command. He was clothed with all the authority of a commander of a military department, having special authority from the President, as the Commander-in-Chief, to do and exercise all needful authority, to the end that he might accomplish the purpose for which the President had sent him there.

In the eighth place the necessity that these contracts should be made at the times and under the circumstances was apparent—the immediate peril to public interest and the pressing demands upon Gen. Fremont, from all parts of his command, being the controlling considerations for making them.

In the ninth place the government is estopped from denying the authority of Gen. Fremont by its acts of recognition of that authority; first, by the Holt-Davis Commission; second, by the resolution of Congress directing the payment of awards of that commission; third, by the repeated recognition of John E. Reeside as a government inspector, by Capt. Turnly, Acting Quartermaster, and by Major-Gen. Allen, Chief-Quartermaster of the Western Department, both while Gen. Fremont was in command, and afterward while Gen. Halleck was in command; and fourth, by the order of Gen. Halleck revoking and annulling his authority "to purchase or inspect horses, &c., or to allow a per centage," &c., thus recognising him as a legal officer, enjoying the authority thus taken from him.

*First*—Major-Gen. Fremont was clothed with all the authority necessary to make these contracts.

He was appointed by the President of the United States to command the Military Department of the West. A portion of it was in a state of war when he assumed command. His power was unrestricted. Whatever the Commander-in-Chief might do in that department, Major-Gen. Fremont might do also.

The President conferred special as well as general authority on him.

He could, and it was his duty to do everything needful to carry out the object of his command.

He was furnished with no adequate pecuniary means, and was compelled to buy property from those who would sell it for government use without the ready cash.

If he deemed it necessary for him to create agents to effectuate this grand end, his right to appoint them was co-extensive with the exigency of the case, and a necessary incident of the general power, and also the end designed.

All contracts made were made by him through his agents, and are expressly referable to him and through him to the President of the United States, the source of all military power in this country.

Thus, if he had the authority to buy property for military purposes, and he acted, the act was *legal*, whether it was wisely or unwisely done, and the government must assume all the consequences. The people who dealt with him in good faith cannot suffer, but must have their legal rights enforced, more especially when the government enjoyed the benefits of these contracts.

Every act of his, done in pursuance with the authority thus conferred upon him, was valid and bound the government.

No usage of the War Department, or any other branch of the government, for the mere management of such department, in reference to the mode or manner of purchasing supplies for the army, whether the same relates to forces in the field or at military posts, in garrisons or elsewhere, can be set up in bar of a claim which grows out of a contract ordered to be made by the commander of a department in time of war.

It has been the universal custom in the army for commanders of departments to give all such orders as they might deem necessary, for supplies of every kind, and in every instance the same has been recognised and held valid.

Here Gen. Fremont, deeming these supplies necessary for his armies, ordered them and directed contracts to be made for them. He exercised the power and authority vested in him by the Commander-in-Chief and the usage of the army, and, so far as the parties who furnished the supplies under these contracts are concerned, what he did is conclusive against the government and cannot be denied, and these contracts must be enforced.

During this war it is known, as part of its history, that but for the exercise of this authority and power by commanders, the movements of whole armies would have been imperiled and often paralized, to the great injury of the nation's cause.

In the early struggles with this monster rebellion, the government had no pecuniary means and very little credit with those who furnished supplies, and often the people came forward and supplied our national wants, in a great measure, upon the good faith and credit of our commanders. The cases under consideration afford the highest evidence of this fact. These supplies were furnished to the Western Department by these parties with the full knowledge that Gen. Fremont was "not in funds," either through his quartermasters or otherwise, but they relied on the good faith of Gen. Fremont and the ultimate justice of their government.

Col. Reeside testified that he was not furnished with means to purchase horses during all the time he was in engaged Cincinnati, but purchased entirely on credit. It is a part of the history of the country that Gen. Fremont and his officers, while administering that department, found little sympathy with some of the authorities at Washington, but, on the contrary, almost from the very beginning, there was the most extraordinary warfare carried on against them, the result, doubtless, of misapprehension and mistaken zeal. The report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War is full of evidence to establish the correctness of this conclusion. Notwithstanding this strange spectacle, the persons herein represented, and many hundreds more, responded to Gen. Fremont's call for the sinews of war, and up to the very last moment of his administration supplied him with them for his armies. The government took the benefit of the contracts he thus made.

It will be further noticed that Gen. Fremont was all along advised of the views of the Administration, through Hon. Montgomery Blair, Postmaster-General, including the approbation of Gen. Meigs, Quartermaster-General, of Gen. Fremont's purchases of the superior class of horses then being supplied to his armies by the plaintiffs at Cincinnati. He was told by Judge Blair that he must take all needful responsibility, as he could get no attention at Washington to Western Department matters.

This being in accordance with the general instructions given Gen. Fremont by the President on the occasion of his appointment, the former had the right to presume that his acts were not only valid, but were approved by his superior officer, the President; and these plaintiffs point to these two circumstances as fixing the express grant of power to Gen. Fremont, and as clothing him with all the authority necessary to make these contracts.

If, then, general authority was conferred on him, these contracts were valid contracts, and gave lawful authority to the plaintiffs to have and demand the whole sum named in the contracts furnished. But this is further strengthened by the consideration that Judge Blair's letters and Mr. Lincoln's assurances to him gave him special authority to do whatever his judgment sanctioned as necessary and right.

There are some general rules of law that apply with great force in this connection, and some authorities are annexed by way of illustrating these general propositions.

When the commander has decided a question, that decision must stand, unless the integrity of his judgment is successfully attached. It is analogous to the case of a judgment of a judge. This is true with respect to military as it is with respect to civil officers, and also as true with respect to the exercise of military as of civil authority. There is no difference in the rule as applicable to both. When an officer honestly exercises his judgment he cannot be held responsible. (Cowell vs. McFadon, 8 Cranch, 94; Cranch, 355; Martin vs. Mott, 12 Wheat., 19, 33; 9 Peters, 134; Wilkes vs. Dinsmore, 7 How., 128, 129; Luther vs. Borden, Id. 45, et seq.)

It is also declared in United States vs. Eliasen, (16 Peters, 302,) that the Secretary of War is the organ of the President for the administration of the military establishment of the nation. (See also Mitchell vs. Harmony, 13 How., 115.)

The case cited above from Wheaton, is full to the point that the President, as Commander-in-Chief, is clothed with the fullest discretion, and his orders in all such matters cannot be reviewed. The same is the rule as to those acting under him, and by his authority (30, in 7 Howard); in the absence of malice, the act, under an order, is justifiable.

The case of Delassus vs. the United States (9 Peters), is to the point that he who alleges that an officer has acted without authority, must prove it. The presumptions are all against the truth of such an allegation.

Particular attention is called to the usage, which has become so general, in reference to the authority of a commander in the field of the grade of a Major-General. It is quite as well known as any other fact, that all such Generals have acted on their own judgments, and contracted for, or purchased without contracts, such supplies as their armies needed. But we need not stop here.

Believing that he was clothed with all needful power and authority, and acting from the best lights then around him, Gen. Fremont did not stop to inquire what the usage of the army had been in time of peace, but he looked into the circumstances which he found surrounding him, or rather encompassing him, and resolved that whatever was necessary to meet these exigencies should be secured without the delays incident to the observance of the then sluggish administration at the War Department at Washington.

Within five days of his assuming command, he wrote the President, under date of the 30th of July, setting forth the startling condition of the Department, and the poverty of means with which he was provided to meet the dangers. Frankly stating the facts as to the rapid depletion of his command, mostly attributable to the want of means to pay the troops, he boldly announced his purpose to make the public money available to stop this reduction of his army, and then adds, by way of assurance to the President, "I will hazard everything for the defense of the department you have confided to me, and I trust to you for support." Being satisfied with the course Gen. Fremont was pursuing, as indicated in this letter, the President made no reply to it himself, nor did any of his subalterns reply to it, but all were content to allow Gen. Fremont to pursue the energetic and wise course he had marked out in the letter. This silence, taken in connection with Postmaster General Blair's letter of the 26th of July, wherein he tells Gen. Fremont that it is impossible for him to get any attention to Missouri matters, and that he (Gen. Fremont) will have to do the best he can, and "take all needful responsibility to defend the people over whom you are specially set," and which Gen. Fremont says, (page 35, Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, part 3d,) "I will satisfy the committee that I was expected to do every act which, in my judgment, the public service might require," leaves no reasonable doubt of his full power to make all purchases, to enter into all contracts, and do all things needful to the end for which he was sent there.

But this view is further strengthened by the language of the Quartermaster-General, as shadowed in the letter of the Postmaster-General to Gen. Fremont, dated Sept. 3, three days after his letter to the President, (same volume of the report, page 39,) where he says:

"Meigs begged me this afternoon to get you to order 15-inch guns from Pittsburgh for your gunboats. He says that the boats can empty any battery the enemy can make with such guns. He advises that you contract for them directly yourself, telling the contractor you will direct your ordnance officer to pay for them."

Here is the manifestation of two high government officials, in the confidence of the President, recognizing the necessity for a commander of the department to make his own contracts directly himself. The urgency of the case pressed them, as it did Gen. Fremont, and hence the advice.

Gen. Fremont testifies that he was to descend the Mississippi, and for its accomplishment he was "to raise an army." "My command was then to be extended over Kentucky, and down the left bank of the Mississippi." "Full discretionary powers of the amplest kind were conferred on me; not a line of written instructions was given me." "This leading object of the campaign being settled, the details of its accomplishment and the management of my department were left to my own judgment." "I have heard that the President said to the Illinois delegation—to Mr. Trumbull, perhaps—that he had given me more power than he had himself." (See Report of Committee.) Gen. Fremont also stated that in his conversation with the President, Secretary of War and Mr. Blair, as to what he was expected to do, there was no restriction as to power; "on the contrary, the drift of the conversation was to the effect that I should exercise any power required." In all this struggle with the difficulties and dangers of his department, Gen. Fremont was constantly receiving letters to himself or his friends, full of assurance that his course was approved at Washington.

On the 19th of August, Col. F. P. Blair telegraphed the Postmaster-General that it was necessary that Gen. Fremont should have power to commission officers, as Gov. Gamble had neglected to accede to a request to do it, much to the detriment of the public service.

On the 21st Col. Blair received the following:

"I repeat I will commission the officers of Missouri.
A. LINCOLN."

This authority justified Gen. Fremont's appointment of all agencies and officers, and if there was any absence of power before, made all his appointments valid, and the agreement to pay fixed compensation or sums, was a necessary incident to the power to appoint officers and agents.

*Second*—As to the allegation that the receipts signed by some of the parties was final, and precludes any right of action for the alleged balance: 1st. No receipt is final, but merely *prima facia*, and may be explained by oral testimony. This is the general rule: but, 2d, it is not denied that these receipts are for only a portion of the sum claimed, and when executed those parties protested against their validity, or the right of the government to compel them to take the money as in full for their claims. This was sufficient in itself to entitle them to sue for any just balance. 3d. The commission had no power to determine the legal rights of these parties. They might pay a sum of money, but could not legally prescribe terms which would cut off legal and just rights for the balance. 4th. After these rights were duly acquired, these parties could not be compelled to part with them without a valid legal consideration. The payment of a less sum than the true sum due, received, not by way of compromise, but with a protest that it was not in full, would not be regarded in law or in fact such valid consideration. 5th. The threat of one of the commission not to report in favor of one of these parties, if he would not agree in advance to take less than the sum claimed by him, showed the true animus of the commission to be coercive and compulsory.

It is likewise claimed that Reeside and Higdon are precluded from setting up their claims, the one for commissions, &c., and the other for seventy-eight horses, because they did not present them to the Holt-Davis Commission for its consideration, and cite the order of the War Department barring all claims not so presented.

1. The Secretary of War is not authorised by any law to make an order, in the nature of a statute of limitations, barring legal claims. That power belongs to the Legislature. The Secretary of War may prevent contracts from being made, perhaps, by his official orders, but he has no legal right to cut off valid claims.

2. The commission had no judicial powers, and having none, could not by any order or judgment they might enter up, cut off the legal right of those parties to assert their claims in court. The same remark applies to all the other claims upon which payments were made, and to which the government interposes the same legal bar.

If there is error in the view which has been urged of the power and authority of Gen. Fremont to order these contracts made, then it is claimed that the government has estopped itself from denying the validity of the contract by its own acts.

*First*—If the Holt-Davis Commission had legal power to speak for the government, then what they did do was in affirmance of these contracts. The vouchers were made out at the contract price at which the horses were claimed to be delivered, and were delivered, and in pursuance with the contracts, and not *otherwise*, and the liability of the government to pay for these horses flowed out of the contracts, and they constituted all the evidence the committee had before them. Thus, they were not ignored nor abrogated, but were then, and are now, in full force.

The committee could not order the money paid without recognizing Gen. Fremont's right to purchase them as he did, through his agent, because that was the medium through which the purchases were made. Having recognized that right, they admit his power to make the contracts, and thus affirm them.

2. But Congress has likewise affirmed these contracts. The following resolution, ordering these awards to be paid, expressly recognizes the validity of Gen. Fremont's proceedings in contracting these debts, and the principle that if he could contract debts he could make valid arrangements for their payment. I think this proposition, so self-evident, will not be controverted. I am not aware of any reason why the doctrine of estoppel should not apply to the government as well as to other suitors.

See resolution approved March 11, 1862. (General Laws United States, vol. 12, p. 615.)

It will be observed that the resolution expressly fails to ratify the proceedings of the commission, except in so far as to direct the amount they did award should be paid. They do not legalize the commission any further, but they leave the parties to work out any other right they may have. It is particularly noticeable that they do not legalize the order of the Secretary, touching all claims not presented to the commission, and they fail significantly to adopt the unjust rule of the commission to require the claimants to give up their whole claim or take nothing. But they order the amount awarded, and declare them "due and payable, and shall be paid by the disbursing officer, &c., upon the presentation of the proper vouchers." They impose no terms, except that the certificate of allowance shall be produced. Now it was simple usurpation in the disbursing officer to require anything more in the way of receipts than what is prescribed in the resolution of Congress, and all that he did require and they did do in that regard was void and went for nought. It is of no more validity than the act of the commissioners before commented on, or the threat of one of the commissioners heretofore referred to, and contained in the evidence of one of the witnesses.

The government urges the following considerations in opposition to the plaintiffs claim to recover:

*First*—Our first inquiry is as to the authority which Gen. Fremont might rightfully exercise in virtue of his appointment to the command of a military department in time of war, as well as in virtue of his commission as a Major-General in the army of the United States. If it shall be judicially asserted that he possesses powers so extensive, as claimed for him in the brief of the learned solicitor for these claimants, then he is little less than a dictator, and the limitations which the law has so wisely imposed upon those public agents who are charged with the duty of directing the movements of our armies in the field will have been adopted in vain. If we refer to the regulations adopted for the government of the army, we find that all property, stores and supplies of every kind necessary to the perfect equipment and subsistence of an army are committed entirely and exclusively to the officers detailed for service in the bureaus to which they are respectively assigned.

[Here follow citations from the regulations in respect to Quartermasters, Subsistence, Engineer and Ordnance Departments, prescribing their powers and duties.]

The duties which Gen. Fremont directed Col. Reeside to perform were such duties as by law are assigned entirely and exclusively to officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

As to the authority conferred by the order of the President, it will be seen by reference to the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, from which this testimony is taken, that a misunderstanding had arisen between Gov. Gamble and Gen. Fremont in regard to making appointments of officers for the Missouri troops, and it was for the purpose of getting rid of this difficulty that the President sent the above dispatch to Col. Blair. It related to the officers of Missouri troops, and none others. It gave to Gen. Fremont no authority to appoint officers to discharge the duties of either the Quartermaster, Commissary or Pay Departments. The law had committed the power to make these appointments exclusively to the President, "with the consent of the Senate." The President could not confer this power upon Gen. Fremont or any one else. It is a familiar rule of construction that the express mention of one thing implies the intention to exclude others. (Broom's Legal Maxims, 505.)

This principle applies with peculiar force here; for the law having provided that the President should alone exercise the power of appointing the officers of the Quartermaster's Department, excludes the presumption that this power might be rightfully exercised by either the Secretary of War or a Major-General. It will require no elaborate argument to demonstrate that if the appointment of Col. Reeside to the position to which he was assigned by Gen. Fremont, was unauthorized and void, then any contracts which he may have made on behalf of the United States, under such appointment, were not valid and binding upon the United States as express or special contracts.

In respect to the legal assumption of such power in a Major-General by virtue of his commission, it is believed that an examination of the authorities cited in support of that assumption comes far short of establishing, in a Major-General in command of a military department, authority to appoint an officer of the Quartermaster's Department without any ratification of such appointment by the President or confirmation thereof by the Senate, or the giving of any bond as prescribed by law, to confer upon such appointee power to make contracts binding upon the United States. Those cases refer only to the exercise of judgment or discretion in a public officer, in cases where the law had specially committed to such officer the right to act upon his own judgment, asserting the principle that if such judgment is honestly exercised there can be no appeal. Such was the case of Crowell vs. McFadden, 8 Cranch, 94, and the case of Otis vs. Watkins, 9 Cranch, 355.

The Court is asked by claimants to decide that Gen. Fremont had a right to exercise unlimited powers, to disregard all laws, all regulations, and, as he was wont to express it, "to cut red tape," merely because he was assigned to the duty of conducting the affairs of a military department. To aid this result the letters of the late Postmaster-General to Gen. Fremont are freely quoted. These letters cannot be considered as evidence for any purpose, for they were not the utterance of him who might legally speak for the President in regard to the management of the military affairs of the nation. The Secretary of the Department of War is alone authorized to do that. (United States vs. Elisson, 16 Peters, 302. United States vs. Parker, Ib., 165.)

We have nowhere in all this record any authoritative recognition of the right of Gen. Fremont to usurp the powers of the President by appointing officers; no acknowledgment that he was not, like other Major-generals, subject still to the orders and instructions of the President and Secretary of War. They had not, and could not, release him from his sworn obligations to obey the laws and regulations for the government of the army.

The making of the several propositions by these claimants, and the acceptance of them by Col. Reeside, did not create express contracts binding upon the United States. It is admitted that these contracts were made without previous advertisement. The law provides two methods of procuring supplies for the army: 1. By advertising for proposals, and, 2. By purchase in open market where the exigencies of the service do not admit of previous advertisement. In making the purchase of these horses neither of these plans was adopted.

The United States makes contracts only through the instrumentality of its public agents. Those agents can bind the United States only in the manner which the law prescribes.

In the — volume of opinions of the Attorneys-General, page —, it is held that a contract for the purchase of navy supplies, made without previous advertisement, may be annulled by the United States any time before its performance. This power could not be rightfully exercised, unless it is held that a compliance with these statutory prerequisites is essential to the creation of a contract binding upon the United States. If a valid contract could be made without these, then the United States could not arbitrarily set it aside. There is no difference in this respect between the government and an individual. Neither government nor an individual may arbitrarily violate a contract by which they have become legally bound.

The instrument in writing executed by these claimants, upon their receiving from the Holt, Davis, and Campbell commission the evidence of the amount allowed them respectively by that commission, is binding upon the parties, and sufficient and conclusive evidence from which the Court may infer that there has been a compromise by those who signed it of a claim about which there had been a dispute and controversy.

ESTOPPELS.

The entire inapplicability of this doctrine to these cases will be readily seen by a brief reference to the principles upon which it is based, as well as the facts from which it is sought to apply it.

The Court must reject all these claims, except that of Benjamin Higdon's for the seventy-nine horses, and he cannot recover upon any special contract. He may rightfully recover the value of the horses actually delivered by him to the government, (and for which he received no vouchers,) unless the Court shall hold (as it held in the case of S. McPherson vs. The United States,) "that where an officer could not have made an express contract binding on the United States, none can be implied, for the law will not raise an implied contract where there exists no legal right to make an express one."

In regard to the claim of Col. Reeside, he can recover only such sum as he has proven that he actually paid out for the United States, and such further sum as he has shown he is entitled to receive as a reasonable and just compensation for his services during the time he was employed in the service of the government. He cannot even recover this last item if the Court shall decide, as I believe it will, that it has no power to fix the compensation of a public agent, or determine the value of his services upon a quantum meruit.

JOHN J. WEED,
Assistant Solicitor for the United States.

### Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 27.

By Justice G. G. Barnard.

George G. Meeklem, et. al., vs. Wm. Marsh, et. al.—Motion granted.

By Justice Ingraham.

Day et. al. vs. Dunn et. al; order granted.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 27, 1866.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,500 | U. S. 6s '81 C.... | 103¾ | 100 | Cumb. Coal Pr..... | [illegible] |
| 8,000 | do..... | 103¾ | 100 | do..... | [illegible] |
| 20,000 | U. S. 6s,5-20s R. '62 | 101¾ | 400 | do..... | [illegible] |
| 26,000 | U.S. 6s,5-20s.C. '62 | 102¾ | 100 | do..... | [illegible] |
| 3,000 | do..... | 102½ | 100 | Wyom. V. Coal.... | [illegible] |
| 96,000 | do..... | 102 | 150 | N. Y. Cen..... | [illegible] |
| 60,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64 | 101¼ | 300 | do..... | [illegible] |
| 5,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65 | 101½ | 100 | Erie Railroad..... | [illegible] |
| 10,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C. | 93 | 500 | do..... | [illegible] |
| 3,500 | do..... | 92½ | 200 | do..... | [illegible] |
| 15,000 | Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. | | 200 | do.....s15 | [illegible] |
| | First Series.... | 98¾ | 400 | Ill. Cen. R.....s10 | [illegible] |
| 20,000 | do. 2d Ser..... | [illegible] | 100 | do.....s30 | [illegible] |
| 1,700 | do. 3d Series | [illegible] | [illegible] | Hudson River....b30 | [illegible] |
| 44,000 | U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. | | 100 | do.....b30 | [illegible] |
| | New Issue..... | [illegible] | 100 | do..... | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] | Reading R..... | [illegible] |
| | Loan..... | [illegible] | [illegible] | do..... | [illegible] |
| 2,000 | do..... | 97½ | [illegible] | do..... | [illegible] |
| 5,000 | Tenn. 6s, '90 | [illegible] | [illegible] | do.....s10 | [illegible] |
| 20,000 | Virginia 6s..... | 65 | 100 | M. S. & N. I.....s30 | [illegible] |
| 9,000 | N. Car. 6s..... | 82½ | 400 | do.....s10 | [illegible] |
| 11,000 | do..... | 83 | 600 | do..... | [illegible] |
| 3,000 | Missouri 6s..... | 76 | 550 | do.....c | [illegible] |
| 2,000 | do..... | 75¼ | 20 | Mich. Cen. R..... | [illegible] |
| 1,000 | Louisiana 6s..... | 61½ | 200 | Cleve. & Pitts..... | [illegible] |
| 500 | Ill. War Loan..... | 96 | 1300 | do..... | [illegible] |
| 10,000 | Ohio & M. Cer..... | 25 | 200 | do..... | [illegible] |
| 10,000 | do..... | 24¾c | 100 | Chic. & N. W..... | [illegible] |
| 58,000 | do..... | 24⅞ | 100 | do..... | [illegible] |
| 2,000 | Hud. Riv. 1st M. | 99½ | 200 | do..... | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | Tol. & Wab. 2d.. | 73 | 600 | do.....s30 | [illegible] |
| 10,000 | M.&Mo.L.G.Bs. | 48½ | 300 | do..... | [illegible] |
| 1,000 | M.&P.duC.1stM. | 88 | 300 | Chi. & N. W. Pr.... | [illegible] |
| 2,000 | Chi.&N.W.1stM. | 85 | 100 | do..... | [illegible] |
| 15,000 | Am. Gold..... | 139⅝ | 200 | do.....b10 | [illegible] |
| 60 | Phenix Bank..... | 96 | 18 | Cleve., Col. & Cin. R. | 118 |
| 10 | Bank of Commerce. | 104¼ | 200 | Chi. & R. I..... | [illegible] |
| 50 | Cen. National B'k.. | 108 | 400 | do..... | [illegible] |
| 30 | Fourth Nat. Bank.. | 97½ | 600 | do..... | [illegible] |
| 10 | Continental Bank.. | 96 | 50 | Del., Lack. & W... | [illegible] |
| 50 | Citizens' Gas..... | 118 | 100 | Morris & Essex.... | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | Schuylkill Coal b30 | 16 | 1000 | P., Ft. W. & C..... | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | do.....b30 | [illegible] | [illegible] | do..... | [illegible] |
| 5 | Del. & Hud. C..... | [illegible] | [illegible] | do.....s10 | [illegible] |
| 100 | American Coal..... | [illegible] | 100 | do..... | [illegible] |
| 450 | Quick. Min. Co..... | [illegible] | 100 | A. & T. H. Pf. | [illegible] |
| 100 | do.....s30 | [illegible] | 100 | Chic. & Alt. | [illegible] |

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $7,000 | U.S. 6s, 5-20s. C'62 | 102¾ | 300 | Ill. Cen. R.....s30 | [illegible] |
| 15,000 | U. States 7-30s, | | 200 | do.....s30 | [illegible] |
| | First Series.... | 98¾ | 900 | Chi. & R. I..... | [illegible] |
| 10,000 | O. & M. Cer..... | 24½ | 200 | Cleve. & Pitts..... | [illegible] |
| 25 | Pac. Mail Scrip.... | 170 | 200 | do..... | [illegible] |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen..... | 91⅞ | 100 | Chic. & N. W..... | [illegible] |
| 100 | do.....s15 | 91½ | 100 | do.....b15 | [illegible] |
| 100 | Erie Railroad..... | 83¾ | 300 | do..... | [illegible] |
| 400 | Reading R..... | 99 | 100 | Chic. & N. W. P.... | [illegible] |
| 300 | Mich. S. & N. I. R... | 67 | 1300 | P., Ft. & Chi..... | [illegible] |
| 200 | do..... | 67½ | 400 | do..... | [illegible] |

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | U.S. 6s, '81 Co. | 103¾ | 100 | M. S. & N. I. R.... | [illegible] |
| 5,000 | do..... | 103¾ | 100 | do..... | [illegible] |
| 13,000 | U.S.6s.5-20s.R.'62 | 102 | 400 | do..... | [illegible] |
| 1,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62 | 102¾ | 500 | do.....2d call | [illegible] |
| 2,000 | do..... | 102¾ | 100 | Alt. & T.H.R. Pr... | [illegible] |
| 1,500 | U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64 | 101½ | 50 | Chi. & N. W..... | [illegible] |
| 40,000 | O. & M. Cer..... | 25 | 200 | do..... | [illegible] |
| 35 | Shoe & L. Bank.... | 103 | 100 | do..... | [illegible] |
| 400 | Quick. Min. Co.... | 40 | 100 | do.....b30 | [illegible] |
| 100 | do..... | 40½ | 50 | Chi. & N.W.Prf.... | [illegible] |
| 30 | West. Union Tel... | 51 | 75 | do..... | [illegible] |
| 50 | N. Y. Central..... | 92 | 100 | do..... | [illegible] |
| 100 | do..... | 91⅞ | 500 | Chic. & R. Is..... | [illegible] |
| 200 | Erie Railroad..... | 83½ | 200 | Cleve. & Tol..... | [illegible] |
| 300 | do.....2d call | 83¾ | 25 | P., F. W. & C..... | [illegible] |
| 300 | Reading R..... | 99¼ | 200 | do..... | [illegible] |
| 200 | Ill. Central R..... | 116½ | 300 | do..... | [illegible] |
| 100 | Clev. & P..... | 79½ | | | |

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Schuylkill Coal.... | 16 | 100 | Hudson R. R..... | [illegible] |
| 300 | do.....s3 | 16 | 1000 | Cleve. & P....x-d. | [illegible] |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen. R..... | 91⅞ | 400 | do.....s3 | [illegible] |
| 100 | do..... | 92 | 600 | do.....s3 | [illegible] |
| 100 | do.....s10 | 91⅞ | 200 | Chic. & Rk. Is.... | [illegible] |
| 100 | do.....c | 92 | 600 | do.....s3 | [illegible] |
| 100 | do.....s3 | 92 | 100 | do.....c | [illegible] |
| 100 | do..... | 92¼ | 100 | do..... | [illegible] |
| 100 | Erie R. x-d..... | 84¼ | 100 | do.....b3 | [illegible] |
| 100 | do.....c | 84¾ | 300 | Chi. & N. W.....c | [illegible] |
| 500 | do.....s3 | 84¾ | 200 | do..... | [illegible] |
| 400 | Reading R..... | 99¼ | 500 | do.....b3 | [illegible] |
| 500 | do.....s3 | 99⅜ | 300 | do..... | [illegible] |
| 500 | do.....b10 | 99¾ | 100 | Chi. & N. W. P.....c | [illegible] |
| 900 | do.....s3 | 99¼ | 500 | do.....c | [illegible] |
| 200 | do.....c | 99½ | 100 | do.....b3 | [illegible] |
| 1500 | Mich. S. & N. I....c | 67½ | 100 | do.....b5 | [illegible] |
| 1000 | do.....s3 | 67⅜ | 100 | do..... | [illegible] |
| 400 | do..... | 67½ | 200 | P., F. W. & C. x-d.... | [illegible] |
| 600 | do.....b3 | 67⅞ | 100 | do.....s3 | [illegible] |
| 500 | do.....s10 | 67¼ | 300 | do.....s3 | [illegible] |
| 100 | do.....b3 | 67½ | 200 | do..... | [illegible] |

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Schuylkill Coal.... | 16 | 200 | Mich. S. & N. I...b3 | [illegible] |
| 100 | Cum. Coal.....b3 | 44½ | 100 | do.....s3 | [illegible] |
| 200 | New-York Cen..... | 92 | 200 | do..... | [illegible] |
| 400 | Erie R.....x-d. | 83¾ | 100 | do.....s3 | [illegible] |
| 100 | do..... | 83⅞ | 1700 | Clev. & P. x-d.... | [illegible] |
| 300 | do.....s3 | 83⅞ | 300 | Chic. & N. W.....s3 | [illegible] |
| 200 | Reading R..... | 99¼ | 400 | do..... | [illegible] |
| 600 | P., F. W. & C. x-d... | 93⅝ | 400 | do.....s3 | [illegible] |
| 1400 | do.....s3 | 93½ | 100 | Chi. & R. I..... | [illegible] |

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 700 | Erie Railroad. x-d.. | 83¼ | 1500 | M. So. & N. I..... | [illegible] |
| 800 | do..... | 83⅞ | 2000 | do.....s3 | [illegible] |
| 200 | do.....s3 | 83⅞ | 1200 | do..... | [illegible] |
| 500 | do..... | 83 | 100 | do.....s10 | [illegible] |
| 1700 | Cleve. & P....x-d. | 79 | 400 | do.....b3 | [illegible] |
| 600 | Chic. & R. I..... | 98⅝ | 100 | do.....s5 | [illegible] |
| 300 | Chic. & N. W..... | 28⅜ | 400 | do.....s3 | [illegible] |
| 100 | do.....b3 | 28½ | 100 | P., F. W. & C. x-d..s3 | 93 |
| 100 | do.....s3 | 28⅝ | 100 | do.....s3 | [illegible] |
| 100 | Chi. & N. W. Pf.... | 55 | | | |

MONDAY, Jan. 29—A. M.

The Wall-street diversion against Mr. McCULLOCH's Funding Bill, now before the Committee of Ways and Means, meets with little favor even here. Only two of the public journals have ventured an unqualified commendation of the scheme to issue a 30 years' straight out gold-bearing stock in immediate exchange for currency obligations not due until 1867-8. The same scheme, while proposing this wholly unnecessary burden of gold interest, and this wide departure from the 5-20 years' policy of the government, ignores all control of the Secretary of the Treasury over the common greenback currency. One of the main purposes of the Treasury bill is to reduce hereafter, in a gradual way, if it should be found easy and practicable, the volume of greenbacks, at least in proportion to the increasing volume of National bank-note currency, and as much faster as the trade, exchanges, and money market might invite. The authority is one which looks to the ultimate return of the government to the old specie standard, but more specially to limiting the two descriptions of circulation, now aggregating (exclusive of compound-interest bearing legal tender not due for twenty or thirty months,) *nearly seven hundred million dollars*, ($696,767,200,) with $38,000,000 of authorized National Bank notes yet to be issued.

The truth is the unexhausted authority of the present loan acts of the government really covers every other object than the funding of the common greenbacks. The Act of March 3, 1865, places the amplest discretion in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate at home *or in Europe* for the retirement or exchange of his currency *interest-bearing* obligations, additional to the $600,000,000 new loans authorized by this act and since exhausted by three-years 7.30s. He could go to forty year gold-bearing bonds, and as high as 6 ⅌ cent., but the act is not *mandatory* that he shall do so; nor was it expected or intended—especially if the war should close, as it did in about thirty days—that after successfully inviting popular subscriptions to $600,000,000 three-years 7.30 currency loans, convertible *at maturity* into 5-20 years 6 ⅌ cent. gold bonds, dollar for dollar, he would anticipate this paper by a less favorable funding operation than the option agreed upon *and inscribed on all the 7.30 bonds*. Nor do we believe that the present administration of the national finances, looking to their economical conduct, would consent to such a change. All that has yet been done by Mr. McCULLOCH, under the authority referred to, is the funding of $50,000,000 compound legal-tenders, which would have fallen due in 1867, into 5-20s, at the rate of 103 ⅌ cent., and *this* experiment turned out so badly for the public credit, and so mischievous to the money market, that we much doubt its early repetition.

The *Financial Chronicle* of Saturday (our New-York *Economist*, and an authority not likely to be charged with partisan views on *this* subject) thus refers to the Wall-street bill which has been sent to the Committee of Ways and Means:

"But it may be asked why, in time of peace, we should offer to pay 6 ⅌ cent. *for thirty years, absolutely, when in the darkest hour of the war we never offered to guarantee this high rate of interest for more than five to twenty years?* We are told, indeed, that it is necessary that more valuable bonds than the 5-20s should be offered in order to induce the holders of

...to mature them. It would be as we had but ... for many months to come. The first of those three hundred millions of these notes does not fall due till the 15th of August, 1867, and the remainder have nearly a year longer to run. Before that time arrives the improvement of the public credit and the growth of our national wealth will enable us to 'shake down' all our floating securities, and we shall probably find the Seven-thirties and the Five-twenties, into which by law they are convertible, will be worth considerably higher prices than the 30-year sixes would now command if, as is proposed, 1,100 millions of them were, at short intervals, 'dumped' on the market. In finance, as well as in matters of far higher import, it holds true that 'Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.' Let us be content to deal with our semi-funded debt as it becomes due, and not embarrass to-day's work by compassing it with the work which belongs to the distant future.

The trade of the past week was active in the line of import entries and export clearances. The amount of foreign merchandise upon which customs duties were paid, is larger than the value of the new entries; the stock in bond being reduced in preparation for the Spring trade. The customs reach $3,226,040, which would imply that about $6,500,000 goods had been placed on the market. The exports of produce reach nearly five millions. The export of bullion continues limited to the gold and silver bars recently received from California. The foreign exchanges, even with interest advanced to 8 ℘ cent. in London, continue below the point at which it would pay to ship American gold coin. The price of gold advanced 1 ℘ cent. during the week on the expectation of higher exchange and the large daily demand to pay in for customs. The figure is yet below 140 ℘ cent., and the belief that the government will come in as a seller again should the price advance much above that point, represses active speculation in the gold-room.

The Stock Exchange has been bearish on the railways, and lower figures were reached on nearly all the New-York and Western roads. At the close of the week there were some indications of a turn in the market. The government stocks were generally dull at the Exchange, and some use was made of the Wall-street draft of a new funding bill sent to a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, against the 5-20's, and even 7.30's, although the theory of the scheme is to help the latter.

The import entries for the past week, including the dry goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,629,628, as against the total entries of $2,965,177 same week last year. The export clearances of domestic produce amount to $4,860,386 against $6,333,663 same week last year. The export of specie amounts to $656,812 against $997,136 same week last year. The customs for the week are $3,226,040. The receipts of cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 22,801 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 3,498.

The gold value of the import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1865, are officially (to Nov. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $18,908,198 | Dec. 9 | 3,944,068 |
| August | 24,293,536 | Dec. 16 | 6,754,248 |
| September | 22,480,272 | Dec. 23 | 6,463,578 |
| Oct. | 23,056,753 | Dec. 30 | 5,728,178 |
| Nov. 4 | 5,375,13[illegible] | Jan. 6 | 4,102,468 |
| Nov. 11 | 6,174,858 | Jan. 13 | 4,871,730 |
| Nov. 18 | 5,807,735 | Jan. 20 | 6,450,683 |
| Nov. 25 | 6,793,221 | Jan. 27 | 4,629,628 |
| Dec. 2 | $5,163,622 | | |
| Total to date since July 1 | | | $160,378,681 |
| Against same time last year | | | 89,462,158 |
| Increase since July 1 | | | $70,916,523 |

The currency value of the exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, including foreign articles reexported, since July 1, 1865, are:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $12,812,075 | Dec. 6 | $4,676,619 |
| August | 14,681,077 | Dec. 13 | 4,810,189 |
| September | 13,028,814 | Dec. 20 | 5,449,445 |
| October | 21,272,243 | Dec. 27 | 3,076,073 |
| Nov. 8 | 6,127,156 | Jan. 3 | 6,054,981 |
| Nov. 15 | 6,415,866 | Jan. 10 | 4,081,557 |
| Nov. 22 | 5,022,756 | Jan. 17 | 5,002,593 |
| Nov. 29 | 3,840,226 | Jan. 24 | 4,860,386 |
| Total to date since July 1 | | | $122,160,664 |
| Same date last Fiscal year | | | 141,046,913 |
| Decrease since July 1 | | | $18,886,249 |
| Gold, Jan. 27, 1866 | | | 139⅞ ℘ cent. |
| Gold, Jan. 28, 1865 | | | 215 ℘ cent. |

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $723,966 | Dec. 9 | 490,936 |
| August | 1,554,398 | Dec. 16 | 1,420,924 |
| September | 2,494,973 | Dec. 23 | 463,389 |
| October | 2,516,226 | Dec. 30 | 263,904 |
| Nov. 4 | 93,7[illegible] | Jan. 6 | 554,057 |
| Nov. 11 | 196,400 | Jan. 13 | 649,503 |
| Nov. 18 | 1,010,485 | Jan. 20 | 635,874 |
| Nov. 25 | 723,516 | Jan. 27 | 656,812 |
| Dec. 2 | $35,974 | | |
| Total to date, since July 1 | | | $14,593,047 |
| Same date last fiscal year | | | 24,329,709 |
| Decrease since July 1 | | | $9,736,662 |

The deliveries of gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1865, are:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $1,092,804 | Dec. 2 | $2,519,993 |
| August | 1,681,208 | Jan. 2 | 876,267 |
| September | 2,027,144 | Jan. 12 | 665,610 |
| October | 2,479,087 | Jan. 19 | 802,856 |
| November | 1,952,873 | | |
| Total since July 1 | | | $13,591,145 |
| Same date last fiscal year | | | 8,659,609 |
| Increase since July 1 | | | $4,931,537 |

The customs received in gold and the interest on the public debt of the United States, at the New-York office of the Treasury since July 1, 1865, are:

| | Customs Received. | | Gold Interest Paid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $9,908,190 | July | $5,714,367 |
| August | 13,180,400 | August | 454,575 |
| September | 13,037,062 | September | 4,117,419 |
| October | 11,064,409 | October | 5,885,808 |
| November | 10,138,601 | November | 4,243,786 |
| December | 6,378,335 | December | 2,753,684 |
| January 6 | 2,101,341 | January 6 | 3,597,249 |
| January 13 | 2,334,696 | January 13 | 1,188,789 |
| January 20 | 2,756,537 | January 20 | 574,162 |
| January 27 | 3,226,040 | January 27 | 279,842 |
| Total | $76,141,630 | Total | $28,751,687 |

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

| | |
|---|---|
| American Gold Coin | 138½@139⅞ |
| U. S. 6 ℘ cents, 5-20 years | 103⅝@102⅛@103 |
| U. S. 5 ℘ cents, 10-40 years | 93@93 |
| New-York Central | 93@90⅝@91⅞ |
| New-York and Erie | 86⅝@81⅞ |
| Rock Island | 102⅛@97½@98 |
| Michigan Southern | 70⅛@67@68¼ |
| Michigan Central | 105@102 |
| Illinois Central | 126@116 |
| Hudson River | 104@98@101⅛ |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh | 86½@80@77@78½ |
| Fort Wayne and Chicago | 95⅛@92@93⅜ |
| Chicago and Northwestern | 31⅛@28¼ |
| Almaden Quicksilver | 41½@38@40 |
| Mariposa Gold | 13⅛@12½ |
| Cumberland | 46⅛@47@44 |
| Reading | 101⅛@98@99 |
| Northwestern Preferred | 67@54⅛ |
| Canton Land Co. | 44½@44 |
| Ohio and Mississippi Certificates | 26@24¼@25 |

The price of gold fell back ⅛ per cent. Saturday, and bills on London left off, for the morning steamers, less firm than on Friday before the *Java's* news. The financial advices from England show an improved feeling in the London money market, and an advance of 1 ℘ cent. on United States 5-20s on gold last advised from this side at 143 ℘ cent. The old 5-20s recovered in this market to 103 ℘ cent., and the other government securities were firm. The rates for money to the Brokers 5@6 ℘ cent., on a moderate demand. The government has been paying 6 ℘ cent. on currency deposits, ten days' notice after thirty days, and these deposits have come in so freely of late that the Treasury balances here have run up, (including the gold balances,) to about *ninety millions*, which is an unprecedented total in the New York office. We have reason to believe that on and after Thursday, Feb. 1, the rate of interest on new deposits, ten days' notice after thirty days, *will be reduced to five per cent.*, and it is probable the New-York office, pursuant to solicitations on the subject, will also allow 4½ ℘ cent. on a limited amount of deposits, left on call, that is, to be withdrawn without notice, to accommodate the country National Banks, and other parties preferring demand certificates, *at* this rate, to ten days' notice after the deposits have remained for thirty days at the higher rate.

We believe that this reduction of the rates allowed at the Treasury will tend to the increased ease of the money market after the 1st proximo, as the government has been the principal borrower at 6 ℘ cent. and larger daily sums have been voluntarily left with the New-York office of late than its current disbursements actually demand. The limitation, by law, to the temporary deposits on interest at all the offices of the Treasury is $150,000,000, more than two-thirds of which has again been reached, after a falling off in October and November to $88,000,000.

The railway market shows a further recovery to-day, and the feeling late in the day was rather buoyant than otherwise, although the short interest is so very large, from the recent eager downward speculation, that the turn of the market is resisted with much pertinacity. The miscellaneous shares are also looking firmer.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Friday P. M. Some heavy sales of Erie were pressed at the close of the day, on Broad-street, down to 80¾ ℘ cent. ex-dividend, being a decline of 3¼ ℘ cent. from the opening sales of the day. The price subsequently recovered to 81¼ ℘ cent.; but the unexpected movement adversely affected the remainder of the railway list. Gold recovered to 139⅞ ℘ cent.:

| | Fri. | Sat. | | Fri. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 10-40s | 92¾ | 93 | Northwest | 28½ | 28¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s | 102⅝ | 103 | N. West Pref. | 54⅝ | 54½ |
| U. S. 7.30s | 99 | 99 | Rock Island | 98 | 98 |
| N. Y. Central | 91⅞ | 91⅞ | Fort Wayne | 93⅞ | 93¼ |
| Erie | 83⅝ | 81¾ | Cumb'land Coal | 44 | 44 |
| Hudson | 101½ | 101¼ | Quicksilver | 38 | 40 |
| Reading | 98⅞ | 99 | Mariposa | 12¼ | 12⅛ |
| Mich. Southern | 67⅞ | 68¼ | Canton | 44¼ | 44 |
| Illinois Central | 116 | 116 | Ohio Certificates | 24½ | 25 |
| Pittsburgh | 78⅞ | 78¼ | American Gold | 139⅝ | 139⅞ |
| Prairie du Chien | 96 | 96 | Bills on London | 108¾ | 108⅞ |

The following bids were made for the city bank shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 105 | Hanover | 108 |
| Manhattan | 150 | Irving | 107 |
| Merchants' | 110 | People's | 112 |
| Union | 116 | Nassau | 106 |
| America | 135 | Shoe and Leather | 103 |
| Phoenix | 95 | Corn Exchange | 110 |
| Tradesmen's | 136 | Continental | 95 |
| Merchants' Exch'ge | 102 | St. Nicholas | 104 |
| State of New York | 105 | Commonwealth | 100 |
| Commerce | 104⅛ | Importers' & Traders' | 98 |
| Mechs' Bk'g Asso'n | 100 | Park | 140 |
| Broadway | 225 | N. Y. Nat'l Ex. B'k | 114 |
| American Exchange | 112½ | Central National | 108 |
| Pacific | 155 | Fourth National | 97½ |
| Chatham | 132 | Ninth National | 107 |

And the following for the railway mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883 | 91⅛ | Chi. & N. W. Ex. B. | 78 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 | 113 | Chi. & N. W. 1st M. | 94 |
| Erie 1st M., '68 | 99⅜ | Lack. & West'n Bonds | 98 |
| Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79 | 101⅛ | Del. L. & W. 1st M. | 102¼ |
| Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880 | 94 | Del. L. & W. 2d M. | 102 |
| Buf. N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77 | 94 | Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex | 90 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 1st M '69 | 99 | Tol. & Wab. 2d M. | 73 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S.F. '85 | 100 | Gal. & Chic. Ext. | 101 |
| Harlem 3ds, '68 | 93 | Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund | 95 |
| Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. '69-72 | 110 | N. J. Central 1st M. | 103 |
| Mich. C. nw 1st M. 8's '82 | 110 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M. | 109 |
| Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts | 109 | Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort. | 90 |
| Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2ds | 87 | Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M. | 49 |
| Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. 1875 | 107 | Chic. & Al. 1st M. | 93½ |
| Alton & T. H. 1st M. | 90 | Ohio & Miss. 1st mort. | 75 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf. | 80 | Peninsula R. R. bonds | 70 |
| Chi. & N. W. S. F. | 91 | Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. | 75 |
| Chi. & N. W. Int B. | 82 | Chi. & Mil. 1st M. | 84 |

The annual statement of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company will be found elsewhere. A dividend of 35 ℘ cent. has been declared on the net earned premiums. Interest on the outstanding certificates and 50 ℘ cent. of the issue of 1863 will be paid on and after Tuesday, the 6th of February next. The marked-off premiums for last year amount to $6,764,146 38.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,310,172—including for Customs, $603,000; on account of Loan, $486,000; Coin certificates, $706,600. Payments, $3,404,220. Balance, $89,810,618.

The Prairie du Chien Company are prompt to pay the February dividends on both classes of preferred shares, and this fact, with the increased traffic of the road for the year just closed, will insure the extinguishment of the remainder of the mortgage bonds, (less than $400,000,) by conversion in February and the drawing of the sinking fund in April, and thus open the way to dividends on the common stock.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 15 bbls. Ashes, 3,838 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. and 3,181 bags Corn Meal, 800 bushels Wheat, 8,200 bushels Corn, 5,400 bushels Oats, 1,188 bbls. Pork, 125 pkgs. Cut Meats, 380 pkgs. Lard, 486 bbls. Whisky. The week's receipts have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | 65 | Malt, bush | 24,975 |
| Cotton, bales | 22,801 | Pork, bbls | 7,696 |
| Flour, bbls | 26,812 | Cut Meats, pkgs | 1,623 |
| Corn Meal, bbls | 638 | Lard, pkgs | 3,950 |
| Corn Meal, bags | 15,527 | Beef, pkgs | 742 |
| Wheat, bush | 5,965 | Whisky, bbls | 2,719 |
| Corn, bush | 55,304 | Seed, bags | 5,943 |
| Rye, bush | 1,189 | Dressed Hogs, No | 10,666 |
| Barley, bush | 1,012 | Live Hogs, No | 19,180 |
| Oats, bush | 54,184 | | |

ASHES—Pots are quiet yet steady at $7 62½@$7 75 ℘ 100 lbs. Pearls continue scarce, quiet and nominal. Stock in the Inspection warehouse, 1,140 bbls., including 1,068 bbls. Pots and 72 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been in good request and buoyant. We quote: Java at 27½c.@28½c.; Maracaibo at 21½c.@23½c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@24½c; and St. Domingo at 17½c.@18c., cash, in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Is in good demand at buoyant prices. Middlings, 48c.@50c. ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last 4,100 bales. The receipts at this port during the current week have been 22,801 bales, making 76,473 bales since Jan. 1, 1866, and 519,586 bales since the commencement of the current Cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865. The exports from the port since Tuesday last have been 2,313 bales; since Jan. 1, 1866, 43,034 bales; and since Sept. 1, 1865, 223,153 bales. The week's operations in this market Messrs. Cornwall & Jereza notice thus: "Our market for the week has been dull and heavy, with a decided decline from the prices of last week. The advices received on Saturday by the *Nova Scotia* and *Asia*, from Liverpool, being unexpectedly unfavorable, shook the faith of holders and operators in cotton, and prices at once ruled in favor of buyers. Further unfavorable advices received on Thursday by the *Hibernia* had the effect still more to depress the market, buyers demanding a concession of two to three cents ℘ pound, which holders are hardly prepared to grant. There is, however, a good amount of cotton offering, and an increasing disposition on the part of holders to realize, the faith in future high prices growing decidedly weaker. The transactions are confined almost exclusively to exporters and speculators, the demand from spinners being very light. The following table shows the receipts of Cotton at Liverpool during the years 1864 and 1865, as well as the rapid increase of production in foreign countries:

| | 1865. Bales. | 1864. Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| From the United States | 299,339 | 192,868 |
| From South America, mainly Brazil | 320,607 | 203,414 |
| From South America, mainly Peru | 66,898 | 27,059 |
| From Egypt | 316,899 | 254,440 |
| From Smyrna and Greece | 76,454 | 56,815 |
| From China and Japan | 125,859 | 310,780 |
| From Madras and Bengal | 152,537 | 166,151 |
| From Africa | 6,476 | 1,669 |
| From (Surat) or East Indies | 812,163 | 895,413 |
| From West Indies, Hayti, Laguara, Demarara, &c. | 34,807 | 29,974 |
| Total | 2,413,590 | 2,203,593 |
| Stock 18th December, 1865 | | 348,090 |
| Stock 18th December, 1864 | | 427,220 |

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today is as follows: Jobbers' prices: Brown Sheetings—Stark A, 31½c; Stark M, 27c.; Stark O, 26c.; Pepperell E, 28c.; Pepperell R, 27c.; Pepperell O, 25c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 47c.; Langdon 32-inch, 40c.; Langdon 36-inch, 35c.; Langdon 33-inch, 28c.; Red Bank 36-inch, 27c.; Red Bank 32-inch, 23c. Prints—Merrimack W, 26c.; Merrimack D, 25c.; Richmond, 23c.; Amoskeag, 21½c.; Arnold, 20½c.; Wamsutta, 18½c. Delaines—Hamilton Woolen Company, 29c.; Hamilton Manufacturing Company, 25c. Ginghams—Lancaster, 30c.; Hartford, 26c. Cambrics—Washington, 23c.; Portland, 19c. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 32c.; Stark A, 30c. Corset Jeans—Pepperell, 36c.; Bates, 28c. Canton Flannels—Hamilton, 47½c.; Laconia F, 42½c. Ticks—Omega A, 65c.; Omega B, 55c.; Omega O, 60c. Stripes—York, 42c.; Everett, 32c. Denims—Pearl River, 54c.; New-York, 40c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail—prices unchanged. Meyer's I X L in fair demand. The following dispatches have been received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: St. Louis—Trade tolerably quiet. Louisville—Trade during the week fair, but no activity; prices unsettled. Philadelphia—Cotton goods firm, but not active; woolens steady; market quiet. Baltimore—Market quiet, with no material change in prices; buyers disposed to hold off. Boston—No change to report; business small. Providence—Nothing doing; prices without change.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Four has been in limited demand to-day, at about previous prices. Sales since our last 7,100 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 85@$7 40; inferior to choice Extra State at $7 70@$8 35, chiefly at $7 75@$8; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 45@$8 65 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $6 85 | @$7 40 |
| Extra State | 7 70 | @ 8 35 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 7 80 | @11 00 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands | 8 45 | @ 8 65 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 8 65 | @11 25 |
| Extra Genesee | 8 30 | @11 25 |
| Poor to very choice extra Missouri | 9 20 | @15 00 |

Southern Flour is unaltered to-day; sales since our last 500 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 for poor to good, and $10@$15 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quiet but steady; sales 250 bbls. Extra at $7 90@$11 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, including Superfine at $5@$6 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is heavy and quoted down to $4@$4 15 for Western, $3 90@$4 for Jersey, and $4 65 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 1,450 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet, but held firmly. Sales since our last, 14,000 bushels, including amber Spring, in store, @$1 74; and inferior new amber Michigan @$1 75 ℘ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping. Sales since our last, 63,500 bushels at 79c.@82c. for unsound, and 82½c.@85c. for sound Mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 83c.@86c. for Yellow, ℘ bushel. Oats continue in good demand and buoyant, including State at 59c.@60c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 56c.@58c.; Old Western at 58c.@60c.; New Western at 42c.@46c. ℘ bushel. Rye continues quiet; 1,100 bushels sold @$1 08c. Barley has been neglected. Barley Malt is inactive.

HAY—North River bale is in fair request at 80c.@95c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continues in very moderate request, including last year's crop at 25c.@65c., and two years' old at 15c.@45c. ℘ lb.

HIDES.—The week's receipts have been heavy, having reached 151,773 hides; sales have been made of only 46,027 Hides—the latter including, according to Messrs. Weizel & Weidemeyer, 6,300 Buenos Ayres, 23@24 lbs., 20c., gold, usual selection; 3,400 Buenos Ayres, 22½ lbs., 19½c., gold, usual selection; 15,000 Montevideo, part to arrive, 21@21½ lbs., 18c.@18½c., gold, usual selection; 6,500 Rio Grande, 21@21½ lbs., 17c., gold, usual selection; 4,000 California, 21 lbs., 18½c., gold, usual selection; 2,750 Vera Cruz, 18 lbs., private terms; 2,100 wet salted Buenos Ayres, 45 lbs., 13½c. cash, usual selection; 277 wet salted California, 45 lbs., private terms; 550 wet salted Texas, 40 lbs., private terms; 1,750 Slaughter Ox, 70@80 lbs., 13c.@13½c. cash, rejected half hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 271,500 Dry Hides, (same time in 1865, 271,150,) 3,500 Wet Salted do., —— Horse Hides, and 140 bales East India Hides, viz.: 35,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., 30,000 California, 28,000 Rio Grande, 45,000 Orinoco, 4,000 Porto Cabello, 9,000 Aspinwall and San Juan, 2,600 Honduras, &c., 5,500 Tampico and Matamoras, 1,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 1,000 Chili and Peru, 1,000 Maracaibo, 2,000 Savanilla, &c., 500 Bahia and Pernambuco, 2,500 Para and Maranham, 20,000 Texas, 35,000 African Kips, 1,500 East Indies Common, 140 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 3,500 Wet Salted California.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line Messrs. Hull & Co. notice thus: Hemlock Sole continues quiet, there being very little disposition on the part of manufacturers to operate, in the present dull state of the boot and shoe trade. Holders for the most part are firm in their views, though, in some instances, they are willing to make a slight concession to effect large sales; quotations, however, are unchanged, but nominal. From the tanneries the receipts for the week have been about 37,000 Sides. The stock is slowly accumulating, prime qualities continuing very scarce. Oak Sole sympathizes in a measure with the market for Hemlock, being in moderate demand at unaltered prices." We quote, Sole: Oak Slaughter and salted, good Light, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Middle, 43c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Heavy, 43c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 43c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 49c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter, bellies cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 37½c.@39c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 38½c.@40c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 33c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 37@38½c; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 37½c.@39c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 32c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 35c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 31c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 30c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 22c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 30c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle and Heavy, 37c.@44c., cash ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues dull and heavy, including New-Orleans at $1@$1 25; Porto Rico at 45c.@80c.; Cuba at 33c.@48c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 97½c.@$1 ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $7 75@$8 25; Resin at $5 12½@$18 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar, $2 87½@$4 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Are inactive, including Crude Whale at $1 50; Bleached Whale at $1 60@$1 65; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 60; Lard Oil at $1 90@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 41@$1 42 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in demand, closing at 32c.@33c. for Crude; 54c.@55c. for Refined in bond, and 72c.@74c. for do. free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, but at drooping prices. Sales since our last 5,150 bbls., at $28 62½@$29 for new Mess, closing at $28 62½, cash; $28@$28 25 closing at $28 cash for one year old Mess; $22 50 for Prime Mess, and $20 75@$21 for new Prime ℘ bbl. Also 6,750 bbls. new Mess, for February, March and April sellers' and buyers' options, at $28 50@$28 75 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and quiet at 11c.@12½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@18½c. for Hams; sales 140 pkgs. Bacon is in good demand, including Cumberland Cut at 15c.@15½c.; Short Rib, at 15c.@15½c.; Long Ribbed, 15c.@15½; Long Clear at 15½c.@15½c.; Long Cut Hams at 15½c.@16½c; sales 850 boxes. Dressed Hogs are in limited demand at 12½c.@13½c., chiefly at 13c., for Western, and 13¾c.@14½c. for City ℘ lb. Lard continues in demand and steady; sales 600 tcs. and bbls. at 15c.@18c.; and 2,500 bbls., February, March, and April delivery, s. o., at 17⅞c.@18½c ℘ lb. Beef rules quiet at $13 50@$16 50 for Extra Mess, and $11@$14 for Plain Mess; also, $16 50@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for New Extra do. Sales have been reported of 350 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams have been scarce and inactive at $40 50@$41 ℘ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Butter is quiet at 25c.@38c. for poor to prime, and 40c.@45c. for fancy State, and 20c.@33c. for Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in fair request at 12c.@18c. We quote:

| BUTTER. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ℘ lb. | 30 | @45 |
| Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℘ lb. | 30 | @40 |
| Half-firkin tubs, State—first quality, ℘ lb. | 38 | @40 |
| Half-firkin tubs, State—second quality, ℘ lb. | 35 | @37 |
| New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ℘ lb. | 38 | @39 |
| N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℘ lb. | 34 | @37 |
| N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ℘ lb. | 35 | @37 |
| N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ℘ lb. | 33 | @35 |
| Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ℘ lb. | 26 | @30 |
| Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℘ lb. | 32 | @35 |
| Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ℘ lb. | 27 | @30 |
| Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ℘ lb. | 24 | @28 |
| Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ℘ lb. | 20 | @26 |
| Common Western—firkins, ℘ lb. | 20 | @23 |
| Canada Butter—good to fine, ℘ lb. | 27 | @30 |
| Roll Butter—good to fine, ℘ lb. | 30 | @33 |
| Roll Butter—extra in cloth, ℘ lb. | 33 | @35 |
| CHEESE. | | |
| Factory-made Dairies—first quality | 17½ | @18 |
| Factory-made Dairies—second quality | 16 | @17 |
| Farm Dairies—first quality | 16 | @17½ |
| Farm Dairies—second quality | 14 | @15 |
| Farm Dairies—common | 12 | @14 |
| Orange County—flat skimmed | 14 | @17 |

SKINS—Deer are scarce, and wanted, including Honduras at 67½c.; San Juan, 60c.@62c.; Bolivar, 37½c.@40c.; Sisal, 55c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.@67½c.; Chagres, 55c.; Porto C. and Barcelona, 50c.; Para, 57½c.@60c. in gold, per lb. Goat continue in fair demand from manufacturers and dealers at about quoted rates. The stock is small. Sales embrace 21 bales Vera Cruz at 50c., gold; 112 bales Cape, 29 bales East India, and 34 bales Buenos Ayres on private terms; part of the last previous to arrival. We quote: Tampico at, 50c.; Matamoras, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.; Buenos Ayres, 43c.@46c.; Payta, —; Curacao, 42½c.@45c.; Cape, 40c.@42½c., in gold, per lb.; and Madras, 75c.@80c. each.

SUGARS—Have been in very moderate request at previous prices. Sales since our last 535 hhds., including Cuba, &c., part at from 11c.@13½c. ℘ lb. We quote: Fair to good Grocer's at 11½c.@12½c.; do. do. refining, at 10½c.@11½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue dull and heavy. We quote: 14½c.@17½c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 23,000 lbs. at 15c.@15½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day reach 108,000 lbs. at 12½c.@13c., and 25,000 lbs. Grease at 12c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 50 bbls. at $2 26½ ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day, with 589 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements included 120 bxs. Bacon, at 20s.; also, by steamer, 400 pkgs. Butter, at 35s. For London, 7,000 bushels Corn at 4¾d. ℘ bushel. For Glasgow, by steamer, 14,000 bushels Corn, at 5¼d. ℘ bushel. For Cork and orders, a bark, with Grain, at 6s. ℘ quarter.

## DRY GOODS


CLOSING OUT SALE FOR THIRTY DAYS.

500 ps. VELVET RIBBON, at 50c. per piece, worth $1 00
500 ps. VELVET RIBBON, at 75c. per piece, worth 1 25
500 ps. VELVET RIBBON, at $1 per piece, worth 2 00
200 ps. VELVET RIBBON, at $2 per piece, worth 4 00

FANCY RIBBONS, SUITABLE FOR SASHES, SCARFS, TIES, &c.

200 ps. RIBBON, at 10 cents per yard, worth 25 cents.
500 ps. RIBBON, at 25 cents per yard, worth 75 cents.
800 ps. RIBBON, at 3 shil'gs per yard, worth 7 shil's.
100 ps. RIBBON, at 50 cents per yard, worth $1 00.
200 ps. RIBBON, at $1 per yard, worth $1 50.

REMNANTS.

VELVETS, SILK, SATIN and PLUSHES, selling off at less than HALF PRICE.

REAL VALENCIENNE LACES, BLACK THREAD and GUIPURE, AT COST PRICE.

FRENCH FLOWERS, FOR BONNETS AND THE HAIR, CLOSING OUT, REGARDLESS OF COST.

200 LINEN COLLARS and SLEEVES, at 50c. per set, worth $1 25.

100 dozen LINEN HEM-STITCHED HANDK'FS, at 50 cents.

CORSETS REDUCED FROM $2 50 to $1 50.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, ALL AT REDUCED PRICES.

J. BLUXOME, No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

R. H. MACY, FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV. SPRING TRADE, 1866.
NEW-YORK MILLS, WAMSUTTA, LONSDALE and other favorite makes of MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, LINENS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, TARLATANS, LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN MATERIALS AND LACES, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS, MILLINERY GOODS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, CORSETS AND HOOP SKIRTS, LADIES' UNDER WEAR, TUCKED SKIRTS, &c., FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, BUTTONS, &c., &c., AT LOWER PRICES THAN AT ANY TIME DURING THE LAST YEAR. ALWAYS A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LADIES', GENT'S AND CHILDREN'S BEST QUALITY KID GLOVES.

A STORE FOR LINENS ONLY. MILLIKEN & CO., No. [illegible] BROADWAY, DEAL EXCLUSIVELY IN LINEN GOODS, and always keep a good assortment of the best makes of IRISH, SCOTCH, BARNSLEY, FRENCH and GERMAN LINEN GOODS, mostly of our own importation, and sell them at reasonable prices. EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS WARRANTED PURE LINEN.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES, UNDERGARMENTS. CENTRAL PARK Stockings, gaiters, mittens, mufflers, hoods, &c. Prices reduced at ELGER'S, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway, near 18th-st., east side.


## DRY GOODS.


AT KINZEY'S [illegible] CHEAP STORE.
WET GOODS, DAMAGED ON THE VOYAGE STEAMER CITY OF BALTIMORE.
11 CASES OF ASSORTED GOODS.
100 PIECES BLACK SILK LACES.
100 PIECES CROCHET EDGINGS.
1,000 NEEDLEWORK BANDS.
100 NEEDLEWORK HANDKERCHIEFS.
1,000 PIECES TAPE TRIMMINGS.
2,500 LINEN TOWELS.
ALL DAMAGED BY SALT WATER.
SHEETING LINENS, &c.
TABLE LINEN, &c.
LINEN DAMASK.
JACONET MUSLINS.
FIGURED BRILLIANTS.
2 CASES LINEN CRASH.
2 CASES LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
1 CASE GENT'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
3 CASES LINEN HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS.
GENT'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c.
1 CASE WET GLOVES.
2 CASES GENTS COTTON HALF-HOSE.
2 CASES MISSES' COTTON AND MERINO HOSE.
2 CASES LADIES' COTTON HOSE.
DAMAGED GOODS.
HEAVY BLEACHED SHIRTING MUSLIN, 22c.
HEAVY BROWN SHEETING MUSLIN, 20c.
500 PIECES WET BLEACHED MUSLINS.
500 PIECES WET UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.
500 PIECES WET JACONET MUSLINS.
100 PIECES WET LINENS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, $1 25.
3,000 YARDS BLUE SILK VAIL TISSUE, 50c.
2,000 YARDS CALICOES, CHEAP.
BY ORDER OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
3,500 YARDS SPRING SHADES.
ALPACAS, VERY SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.
FROM AUCTION ON MONDAY.
3,000 YARDS BLEACHED CANTON FLANNELS, 28c.
3,500 YARDS BROWN CANTON FLANNELS, 28c.
1,500 YARDS TWILLED FLANNELS, 31c.
2,000 YARDS WHITE SHAKER FLANNEL.
3,000 YARDS PLAID POPLINS, 31c.
1,500 YARDS WOOL CHAMBRAYS, 25c.
2,000 YARDS PARAMATTAS, 25c.
2,000 YARDS SPRING DRESS-GOODS, 12½c.
3,000 YARDS RICH DRESS GOODS, half-price.
MERINOES AND ALPACAS.
100 PAIRS WOOL BLANKETS, cheap.
KID GLOVES, 50c.
KID GLOVES, 75c.
3,000 PAIRS GLOVES, all kinds, cheap.
BEST PINS, &c. paper.
BEST NEEDLES, 3c. and 5c. paper.
SPOOL-COTTON, full-length, 3c.
LARGE SPOOLS OF SILK, 2c.
2,500 PAIRS ENGLISH WOOL HOSE, spotted, 12½c.
2,500 PAIRS GENT'S KNIT WOOL HALF-HOSE, 25c.
2,000 PAIRS LADIES' MERINO HOSE, 25c.
GENT'S SILK NECKTIES, 10c.
HEAVY WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 75c.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S LEGGINGS.
CLOSING FINE STOCK OF VELVETS.
CLOSING FINE STOCK OF TRIMMINGS.
WM. KINZEY, 221 and 223 Eighth-avenue, Between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

PARIS.
LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE, BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, 35 AND 37, RUE ST. ARNAUD, NO. 7, AND RUE NEUVE DES CAPUCINES, 16.
SILK STUFFS. MANTLES, VISITES, CLOAKS, &c. PRINTED MUSLINS. LACE. INDIA CACHEMIRES. FRENCH SHAWLS. FANCY TISSUES.
The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has the honor to inform American ladies that they will find at their establishment warerooms for the immediate CUTTING OUT AND MAKING UP DRESSES in the first style of fashion and most elegant patterns. WEDDING OUTFITS.
Since its foundation the COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has not ceased to occupy itself particularly in the selection of articles of taste and of superior quality. Consequently this company is unrivaled in Paris, and enjoys a universal reputation.

RICH BALL DRESSES and LLAMA POINTS, just received from Paris. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO. Will open on Monday, Jan. 29, CHECKED SILKS AND BLACK SILK GRENADINES, SPRING STYLES. Also, PONSON'S BLACK TAFFETAS, &c. Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO. Will continue, during this week, THE SALE OF THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF DRESS GOODS, preparatory to opening AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of SPRING STYLES.

NEW CARPETS, UPHOLSTERY AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS in great variety. Just opened at retail. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

AT LEGRAIN'S. Just received, a full assortment of Light and Dark Colored Moire Antiques, At $3 50 per yard; worth $5 50. Astracan Cloth for Skating Jackets, At $3; reduced from $4 50. MOURNING GOODS. Opening, this week, of the best assortment of Black Mourning Goods ever offered in this market. These Goods, arriving rather late for the season, will be sold very low. LEGRAIN, No. 729 BROADWAY.

LEGRAIN Respectfully announces to the ladies that he has just received a large and varied assortment of WHITE and COLORED CLOAKS suitable for OPERAS! RECEPTIONS!! BALLS and SOIRES!!! at popular prices. "Great reduction in Cloth Cloaks and Skating Jackets." No. 729 BROADWAY, Corner Waverley-place.

SPECIAL NOTICE. OUR PRESENT STOCK OF MOURNING GOODS will be offered for the next 30 days at a great reduction, previous to receiving our Spring importations. The stock comprises everything desirable for mourning, at prices which must please the most economical. Handsome Black Colorado, Empress and Crape Cloths at $8, $9 and $10 per dress. W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!! AND FANCY GOODS. M. P. BROWN, Importer, No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT GEORGE KEYES', No. 343 8TH-AV.—Great sale of bleached and unbleached shirting and sheeting muslins, canton flannels, prints, ginghams, wool flannels, blankets, &c., for two weeks. Previous to taking account of stock we will sell muslin at 25c., worth by the case to-day 30c.; at 28c., worth 35c.; at 31c., worth 37½c.; at 35c., worth 42½c.; at 40c., worth 48c. The above muslins were bought two months ago, when prices were at the lowest point, and are now worth at wholesale from 5 to 10 cents per yard more. Our prices are the same. No advance.


## TO LET.


TO PRIVATE FAMILIES DESIRING A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE DURING THE PRESENT YEAR.—A gentleman has just erected a large and commodious building in the upper part of Westchester County, containing some 30 rooms, with large parlors, dining and billiard rooms; delicious water at the door, ice-house, barn, stables, good garden spot, fine play-ground for children, and large pond of water for fishing or boating; the whole thing admirably arranged for the accommodation of about 50 persons, including servants. This is a fine opportunity for about four or six private families to club together, and, where the families are known to each other, would make it pleasant and comfortable as a residence during the whole year, as it is of easy access by railroad, just 20 minutes' walk from the station, and only 5 miles south of Lake Mahopac. Persons can be here at 9 A. M. and leave at 5 P. M.; full advantage of express trains. Rent per year, $2,000. Brokers furnishing tenants will be allowed the usual commission up to the 1st of February. Reference will be required as to character and responsibility. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH PICKARD, Rotunda Building, under Croton Aqueduct Board, City Hall, or to G. S. HICKOK, Park Bank.

FARM TO LET—IN THE TOWN OF FRANKLIN, Essex County, New-Jersey. Two miles from railroad depot—(from Passaic Bridge;) comprising 14 acres of good land under high state of cultivation; good dwelling 22x28, three-stories and basement; good pump in kitchen; barn and smoke-house; nineteen large apple trees, grafted, also quinces, cherries, grapes and strawberries; well fenced. For full particulars apply to L. B. STONE, No. 741 Broadway, owner.

A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Fine large house, with beautiful grounds and charming surroundings. The house is completely furnished; good stable and carriage-house attached. Possession given at short notice. Rent $200 per month. Apply to BENJ. OGDEN, No. 221 Broad-st., (opposite the depot) Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS FROM May 1, the four lofts of the store corner of Warren-st. and Broadway. Apply, on the premises, to DEVLIN & CO., or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME FURNISHED HOUSE on Murray Hill, one of the finest positions in the city, with good and new, but not strong furniture; will be let from the 1st of April next for a term of one or two years. For terms, &c., address G. F. B., Evening Post Office.

DUANE-STREET.—TO LEASE FOR FIVE years, a very desirable store, basement and sub-cellar, near Church-st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FIRST LOFT NO. 127 READE-ST. Possession immediately. Inquire at 94 Chambers-st.


## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.


WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 Times Office.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.—WANTED TO purchase, two cottages adjoining, in Yorkville, in the vicinity of 3d, 4th, 7th or 8th avs.; not less than six rooms in each; to be paid for by installments, or on the House Savings Bank principle. Address X. Y. Z., Station D, Bible House.

WANTED TO RENT—WITH THE PRIVILEGE of purchasing, a country place with 10 to 20 acres, within 1½ hours of New-York by steamboat or rail. Address, with particulars, W. H. SMITH, Box No. 302 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A FURNISHED house for the Summer; mountain air preferred. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 431 Post-office.


## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.


SLEIGHS.—SLEIGHS.—SLEIGHS.—THE balance of the large stock will be sold at great bargains if applied for immediately; six seats, ponies, two and four seats, Portlands, &c. G. WITTY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—KNOW all, that the license to infiltrate under Morgan's Patent, granted to Wm. A. Cushman, of New-York City, for the State of Texas, is, on this 19th day of January, 1866, and hereafter revoked. All persons are cautioned against negotiating with him in respect to the same, as such will be an infringement of the patent. A. B. CLARK, by the Patentee.


## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.


WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN GIRL a situation, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressing and doing up children's dresses; also, hair-dressing; has city reference; no objection to the country or to travel. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART capable girl to do cooking or general housework; will be found an economical, respectful and neat servant and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given. Apply at No. [illegible] Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, or as children's maid and seamstress; advertiser understands all kinds of family sewing; has first-class city reference; is a Protestant. Address, for two days, H., No. [illegible] Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a widow who is competent and willing to take the entire charge of a family; a home for herself and daughter is more desired than wages; good reference given. Inquire at No. 6 Henderson-place, Sussex-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—WASHING, BY A COMPETENT first-class laundress; does all kinds of fine washing and fluting; also, family washing carefully done; good reference. Call at No. 348 West 26th-st., in the store. Inquire for Mrs. CAIN.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent in the care of children; has good city reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELLIGENT German person who has had experience in housekeeping and family sewing, in the above capacities. Call or address L. HABERKORN, No. 384 Bowery, third floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has good city reference. Can be seen at No. 8 Union-court, corner of 12th-st., University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as seamstress in a private family. She is quiet, competent, willing and obliging. Best of city references can be given. Call at No. 814 6th-ave., between 49th and 50th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to take care of children and sew in a respectable private family; the best of reference given. Call at No. 19 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WHO UNDERSTANDS the French and American styles of cooking, a situation in the city or country; makes all kinds of pastries, soups and jellies. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do general housework in a small family or make herself useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A PROTESTANT, a situation to cook, wash and iron; would assist to wash and iron; good reference. Can be seen at No. 36 Trinity-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; is a neat sewer; understands all kinds of family sewing. Apply at No. 494 6th-av., Room No. 9. Reference if required.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman, a situation as cook; can give the best of references. Call for two days at No. 163 Varick-st.

AT THE INSTITUTE FOR SELECT SERVANTS, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., can be found constantly on hand for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., well-recommended German, French, English, Irish, Scotch and American cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, general houseworkers, &c. Also, male servants of all kinds.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.


### MALES.


WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOME OR FOREIGN buyer, or as head of department in an importing or jobbing dry goods house; applicant has been six years in the American business in Paris, and has had several years' experience in the trade in New-York; is familiar with the St. Etienne and Balse markets; knows something of Lyons goods, and is acquainted with French, Swiss, English and German goods generally. Address Post-office Box No. 6,734.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BOOKKEEPER, or some similar position, in a good house, by a young man of experience, nearly thirty years of age, and at present bookkeeper and confidential clerk for a large house. Satisfactory reference as to character and ability given. Address R. A. C., Box No. 180 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4th-av., for a number of recommended male and female servants, English Protestant and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, ladies' maids, coachmen, waiters, &c.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as groom and coachman; understands his business; best of reference from his last employer; no objection to country. Call or address, for two days, J. O., No. 10 East 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as general man; understands the care and management of horses, milking, and also farming and plain gardening. Address M. C., Box No. 215 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT Scotchman as coachman, in city or country; has first-class city reference; understands his business thoroughly, and is willing and obliging. Address S., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English young man as waiter or butler, or make himself generally useful; city or country; understands his business well; good references. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman or groom in a private family; he understands his business thoroughly, and good city reference can be given. Address J. K., 52 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, SOBER, Protestant man, as useful man; good careful driver, gardener, farmer; can milk, &c.; good references. Call at BOOKHAM'S No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH BOOK-KEEPER, a position; is a good judge of money, and understands importing branches perfectly. Refers to employers. Address E, Box No. 109 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in a store, where he can make himself useful. Writes a good hand and is quick at figures. Inquire in the picture store, 842 Broadway.

A PRACTICAL DISTILLER WISHES to find a situation as foreman in a brewery or liquor manufactory. Address B. S., care of C. Struss, No. 2 West-st.


## HELP WANTED.


NEW BOOK—AGENTS WANTED.
New Ready:—Got the best from official sources. THE GREAT CAMPAIGNS OF GRANT AND SHERMAN, by the popular Historian, J. T. Headley, Author of "Life of Washington," "Sacred Mountains," &c. Complete in 1 vol. Handsomely illustrated.
The most complete work on the subject.—*Hartford Daily Press.*
One of the most popular Works on the war.—*Cleveland Leader.*
Grant and Sherman have found a popular Historian in Hon. J. T. Headley.—*New-York Tribune.*
Active Agents are selling 100 copies per week. Extra inducements offered. Send for terms. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., No. 130 Grand-st., New-York.

$10 A DAY.—SPLENDID INDUCEMENTS OFFERED to agents for the self-teaching Babbittonian penmanship and pens. Price, postpaid, for the penmanship, $1 50; for penmanship and 72 pens, $2. BABBITT & WILT, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

WANTED—WELL RECOMMENDED SERVANTS immediately, for the best situations in first-class families, at good wages, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers and housekeepers. Apply at Employment House No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A LADY COMPETENT TO MANAGE, take orders, sell and buy for a first-class retail trade in cloaks and general manufacturing department; one who has managed or been associated with a fashionable dressmaking establishment; terms satisfactory to the right person. Address Box No. 5,531 Post-office.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO GO TEN MILES from the city on the Hudson River; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as laundress; both must have the best of city references. Apply at No. 16 5th-av., Monday morning, from 10 to 12.

WANTED—IN A DRY-GOODS STORE, AN active and intelligent young man about 16 or 18 years of age; must be a good writer and quick at figures; good references required. Address Box 174 Post-office.

WANTED—A COOK WHO CAN WASH AND iron; must come well recommended; good wages paid. Apply at No. 226 East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS FOR a private family; one who understands her business thoroughly. Apply, with recommendations, at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS STOCK CLERK in a wholesale clothing-store; must have experience and good references. Address Box No. 6,846, Post-office.


## BOARDING AND LODGING.


WANTED—GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS, WITH board, for a family of five, between 14th and 34th sts. and 7th and 4th avs. Address, stating full particulars, O. D., Box No. 214 Times Office.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, SECOND STORY, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, to let, with first-class board, at No. 99 Madison-av. References exchanged.

WANTED—GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS WITH board, for the Summer, within convenient distance of the city, by a small family. Address, stating full particulars, Box No. 431 Post-office.


## HOTELS.


ASHLAND HOUSE, NOS. 307 TO 313 4TH-AVENUE and No. 102 East 24th-st.—A private family hotel, with all the accommodations and conveniences of the largest establishments. Transient board $3 per day; permanent board, single person, from $12 to $15 per week. Apartments for one or two families if applied for soon.

GETTY HOUSE, YONKERS, N. Y.—Families can be accommodated with board at moderate rates. W. H. DOTY, Proprietor.


## FOREIGN HOTELS.


PARIS.—THE GRAND HOTEL BOULEVARD des Capucines, place du Nouvel Opera, opposite the rue de la Paix and near the theatres, has been opened since July, 1862. It contains 700 bedrooms, prices from 4f. to 20f.; 70 drawing-rooms from 8f. to 30f.; a magnificent saloon, capable of dining more than 300 persons, and where there is a table d'hote at 6 o'clock. Dinners and breakfasts are served a la carte in the coffee rooms as well as in the apartments. There is a reading-room, with the best English and foreign papers and publications, a music-room and a drawing-room for the use of travelers, without any additional charge. There are also baths, billiard-rooms, smoking-divans, post-office; cabs, carriages and omnibuses going to the railway stations. The servants speak all languages. This superb hotel, possessing all that modern luxury and comfort can combine, and situated in the most fashionable part of Paris, is recommended to the attention of travelers. Independently of their two hotels, the Compagnie Immobiliere have established an extensive private Furnished House on the Boulevard des Capucines, opposite the Rotunda of the Grand Hotel, where families can reside as in their own private residences, and where they may rely upon finding the utmost comfort.


## FOR SALE.


FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND IN THE SEVENTH WARD.
The residence of the late William B. Crosby, comprising the entire block of ground bounded by Rutgers'-place, Clinton, Cherry and Jefferson streets, containing about 42 lots, with the large stone mansion-house thereon, is now offered for sale, by direction of the heirs. It will be sold in one parcel or in lots, to suit purchasers. This property is well adapted to either manufacturing or commercial purposes.
For maps and full particulars, as to price, terms, &c., apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 PINE-ST., Offer for sale a large number of desirable first-class dwelling-houses, in the best localities, and of medium priced houses in all parts of the city, and some in Brooklyn. They have, also, a number of very desirable furnished houses for rent, some with immediate possession. Property owners having houses, stores or lots to sell or rent are invited to register them on our books.
WANTED—For present orders, a large number of houses and stores for responsible tenants.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY. COCKRILL & SEYMOUR, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, Knoxville, Tenn., Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

A POSITIVE SALE—UNDER MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—The elegant residence No. 188 President-st., (between Clinton and Court sts.,) Brooklyn, with four full lots of ground, containing choice fruit trees, &c. House 32x50 feet, three-story and attic, built in the best manner by days' work. Neighborhood first-class in every respect. Convenient to cars; about one-third of a mile from ferry. The above property will be sold on MONDAY, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 309 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. For further particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor and Mortgagee, No. 120 Pearl-st., near Wall-st., N. Y.

CHURCH OR BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The society of the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, being about to move further up town, now offer to sell their leasehold property, corner of Union-square and 15th-st. The society are willing to sell the property with or without the present church edifice; size of plot, 78x141; located at southwest corner of Union-square and 15th-st. This is the most eligible plot for sale now offered as a business stand in the upper part of the city. Possession, if wanted, 1st May next. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basement and under-cellar (frame filled in with brick) on Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs. Price, $4,000. Also, a similar house on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and DeKalb avs. Price, $4,000. Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price, $3,600 each. Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price, $2,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house (frame filled in with brick) on 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts., near Central Park. Price, $4,500. Also, the four tenement houses Nos. 161 and 163 Lewis-st., between 3d and 4th sts.; the rent is $3,600 per year. Price, $20,000. Also, the valuable leasehold property No. 138 East Broadway, running through to Division-st.; rent, $1,700 per year. Price, $9,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—THE COUNTRY seat and farm of the late Thomas Richardson is for sale, and an early possession can be had. The property is about 10 miles from the city—an easy drive; dwelling commodious, and contains every modern convenience; lawns, gardens, fruits, grape and green houses, and all outbuildings; hardly equaled; quantity of land about 65 acres. For further particulars inquire of F. C. RICHARDSON, No. 15 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Morristown, N. J., ten minutes' walk from the railroad depot. The house is nearly new and in perfect order; contains 11 rooms, with marble mantels, dumb waiter, &c.; a desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in New-York; the lot contains ¾ of an acre, with good garden, fruit, shade and ornamental trees. Price low and terms easy. For further particulars apply to F. P. FREEMAN, Nos. 48 and 50 White-st., or to F. S. FREEMAN, Morristown, N. J.

$16,500. FOR SALE.—BEAUTIFUL brown stone, high-stoop, basement house, all improvements, up town near Lexington-av., in first-class location. This property is cheap at $20,000, must be sold within three days. Great bargain; none but moneyed man need call. (Rents for $2,000.) Call at No. 759 Broadway, parlor No. 4, between 2 and 3 o'clock, for three days. OWNER.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO BE leased for 20 years, with renewals, on the basis of the Sailors' Snug Harbor leases, lots Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, and No. 40 Crosby-st., being 73 feet on Broadway and 25 feet on Crosby-st., containing 9,800 square feet. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE LOTS ON THE south side of 78th-st., 100 feet east of 4th-av., and adjoining the row of brown-stone houses. Also, two lots on the south side of 82d-st., between 3d and 4th avs. These lots are very finely situated and ready for immediate improvements. Will be sold low. Inquire of WM. H. HUME, No. 127 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—HOTEL SITE FOR sale, situated on Broadway, in the most eligible location now open for such a purpose in this celebrated watering-place. Fine groves on the grounds, commanding elevation, with extensive views, and a park of over 30 acres. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—THREE STORY brown-stone front house, independent wallshigh stoop well built, No. 12 West 19th-st.; price $35,000. At Riverdale, on the Hudson, an English cottage, very roomy, and stable, with 3½ acres on the southwest corner of River and Riverdale avs; price $30,000. Apply to H. L. ATHERTON, No. 12 West 19th-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, in the village of Jamaica. Location perfectly healthy; of easy and frequent access to the city; the mansion, out-buildings and stables to correspond; grounds handsomely laid out in lawns and gardens. Contents, about eight acres. Apply to E. A. BRINKERHOFF, No. 59 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE, one mile from the depot at Paterson, N. J. Large dwelling, nearly new, with barns, stables and other outbuildings, suitable for a gentleman's residence; 2¼ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shade trees. Price, $12,000. If desirable, more land may be had. Apply to A. A. FONDA, Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP house and lot, No. 151 West 32d-st.; also lots Nos. 408 Madison and 361 Monroe sts, 25 feet front and rear, running through from street to street, with three good buildings. Apply to EMOTT VAN COTT & JENKS, No. 18 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY, high-stoop, brown stone front house and lot on 37th-street, between 5th and 6th avenues. The house is extra width and in complete order; can be purchased furnished or unfurnished. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE-HOUSE AND LOT; four rooms. Price, $800—only $300 cash required. Thirty cottages at $1,500, $2,000, &c. Also, 700 lots, $150 and upward; easy payments. CHARLES R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PIECE OF STORE property on Greenwich-st., with an L on Duane-st.; well improved, with substantial 4-story and cellar brick store; Greenwich-st., 25x79; Duane-st., 49 50. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—MURRAY HILL PROPERTY BY HOLDEN & MOORE, No. 645 7th-av., near 42d-st., two first-class, high-stoop, four-story brown-stone front houses, 25x78x100, on West 38th-st., near 5th-av. Also, farms and country residences in Westchester County and elsewhere.

FOR SALE—THE 4-STORY, BROWN-STONE front, English-basement house and lot on 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House in complete order; can be purchased with or without the furniture. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 7 2d-st., near Broadway; a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Price, $5,000 each. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ALL THAT PLOT OF GROUND on the southwest corner of Nassau and Adams sts., Brooklyn, being 101 feet on Nassau-st. by 119 feet in depth, with the four houses thereon. If not sold together will be divided. Apply to W. W. COLBRON, No. 359 Fulton-av., near Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF LAND, ELIGIBLY SITUATED at Hudson City, N. J., fronting on West-av., and lying between lands of Mr. Peter Henderson and Mr. Henry Duncan, containing 9 20-100 acres. For particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY COMPLETE RESIDENCE in Flushing. Has gas and all conveniences with nearly two acres of land, carriage-house and abundance of fruit. Also, a pretty cottage containing eleven rooms, has gas, &c. Both within five minutes' walk of depot. PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 148 West 46th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Apply to P. V. HUSTED, New-England Hotel, corner Bowery and Bayard, between 4 and 7 P. M., where an order may be obtained to see the interior.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BAR AND RESTAURANT, fitted up in the finest style and in one of the best locations in the city, doing a good business. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address K. J. R., Station D, City Post-office.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR INVESTMENT. The substantial five-story brick and granite stores and dwellings, Nos. 433 and 435 Greenwich and No. 30 Vestry-st. Apply to J. C. FOWLER, No. 36 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AT MAPLEWOOD, ABOUT SIXTEEN miles from the city, two very tasty dwellings, with from one to eighteen acres of land, well located and convenient to station. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement brown-stone front house, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., near Madison-av., [illegible] half the block. Furniture if desired. Apply to E. S. SHERMAN, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., between Fulton and John sts.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Llewellyn Park at Orange, New-Jersey, only one hour from the city, consisting of house containing eleven rooms, and four acres of land. Apply to L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY ACRES, with dwelling-houses, barns, &c., within two miles of Morristown, N. J. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY house, No. 16 West 129th-st., Harlem; has thirteen rooms and extra lot on rear; neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply on premises, or at 11 William-st., Room [illegible]. Price, $12,000.

FOR SALE—THE TWO VALUABLE LOTS NOS. 14 and 16 White-st., 50x100; also lot No. 13 Walker-st., immediately on the rear. [illegible] For particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE in New-Jersey, near a depot; large double house, plenty of fruit; price $4,500. Apply at No. 78 Cortlandt-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FARM OF [illegible]

COTTON MILL FOR SALE—SITUATED AT VAN HORNESVILLE, HERKIMER COUNTY STATE OF NEW-YORK, 58 miles west of Albany, 12 miles south of Central road and canal, at Fort Plain—Consists of a first-rate stone building, about 90 by 40 feet, four full stories and attic; overshot wheel 29 feet in diameter; 3,500 spindles, 60 looms, and all other machinery, shafting and belting as left three years since when the mill stopped running; was then making 2,000 yards print cloths per day; attached are 30 acres of land, 15 dwellings, superintendent's house, store, office, &c.; mill never has to stop for want of water; will be sold low. Address RUFA NELSON, Post-office, New-York City.

TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY.
The following valuable real estate on Canal, Hudson, Greenwich, North Moore, Harrison, Desbrosses and Vestry sts. is offered for sale on reasonable terms by the CORPORATION OF TRINITY CHURCH.
HARRISON-ST.—1 lot on the north side of Harrison-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts., 24 feet front by 75 feet in depth.
GREENWICH-ST.—One lot on west side of Greenwich-st., between Franklin and North Moore sts., 25 feet front by 100 feet in depth.
GREENWICH AND NORTH MOORE STS.—4 lots on the southwest corner of Greenwich and North Moore sts., 100 feet on each street.
GREENWICH AND NORTH MOORE STS.—2 lots on the northwest corner of Greenwich and North Moore sts., 50 feet on Greenwich-st. by 100 on North Moore-st.
GREENWICH, VESTRY, HUDSON AND DESBROSSES STS.—24 lots on block bounded by Greenwich, Vestry, Hudson and Desbrosses sts, being (with the exception of 2 lots) the whole block.
GREENWICH AND DESBROSSES STS.—4 lots on the northeast corner of Greenwich and Desbrosses sts., being 100 feet on each street.
GREENWICH-ST.—2 lots on the east side of Greenwich-st., between Desbrosses and Watts sts., adjoining the above, being 50 feet front on Greenwich-st. by 75 feet in depth.
CANAL, HUDSON AND VESTRY STS.—The whole of the large plot on Canal, Hudson and Vestry sts., (excepting 1 lot on Canal-st. and 3 lots on Hudson-st., sold,) having a frontage of 166 feet on Canal-st., 210 feet on Hudson-st., and 128 feet on Vestry-st.
HUDSON, LEROY AND CLARKSON STS.—Being 8 lots on the easterly side of Hudson-st., 3 lots on the northerly side of Clarkson-st., and 2 lots on the southerly side of Leroy-st.; 206 feet front on Hudson-st. by 163 feet on Clarkson-st., and 165 on Leroy-st.
Application may be made at the office, No. 187 Fulton-st., corner of Church-st., where maps may be obtained. WILLIAM E. DUNSCOMB, Comptroller.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON FIFTH-AVENUE FOR SALE BY ORDER OF HEIRS TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A four-story brown stone house and lot, situate on 5th-av. near 32d-street, being one of the most complete houses in the city, and first-class in every respect. It was built by the late owner for his own occupancy, planned and superintended by one of the best architects in the city. The main house is seventy feet deep, with a two-story extension of thirty feet. The parlors, dining-room and library are beautifully frescoed, rosewood doors, &c. Library wainscoted in oak, with bookcases to match. Dining-room and halls to fourth story wainscoted in black walnut. Door-casings, window-sashes and hall above first floor in hardwood. The house is replete with all modern improvements and conveniences. The chandeliers, gas-fixtures throughout the house, and the mirrors in the parlors, dining-room, library and hall, and which vary in size from 56 by 96 to 68 by 144, will be sold with the house. The furniture, most of which is new and made to order by Roux and Bembe and Kemble, will, if desired, be also sold with the premises. For cards of admission and more full particulars, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

SPLENDID FARM, READY STOCKED, FOR SALE.—300 acres, 100 in very old large hardwood timber, oak, sugar-maple and chestnut. The farm has three mowing meadows, two orchards of choicest grafted fruit in full bearing, perennial springs, with ground available for perfect trout ponds, a large and elegant dwelling, and ample barns and sheds. There are 300 fine wooled Vermont merino sheep on the place, 200 of them ewes in lamb, three horses, ten cows, swine, poultry, and complete stock of agricultural tools and implements. The house is fully furnished for immediate occupation, from beds, crockery and carpets up to pictures, piano and rosewood furniture. The place is five miles from Chatham Four Corners, on the Harlem Railroad, and two miles from East Chatham, on the Albany and Springfield Road. The wood alone, which is worth $6 50 a cord on the railroad, makes the place exceedingly desirable as a purchase. As a stocked farm it is one of the most valuable in New-York. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, NEAR THE DEPOT, with a water front, one of the most pleasant and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York. There are about three acres of land, beautifully laid out and ornamented with all kinds of fruits, flowers, &c. House 42x43 feet, three-story brick modern house, with all the modern improvements: stable, carriage-house, &c., &c. Fine views of the Hudson River. Location unsurpassed. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, BEAUTIFULLY situated on an eminence at the upper end of the Palisades, west side of the Hudson River, one mile from the river and depot at Tappan, Rockland County, New-York; 34 acres of productive land, with a variety of choice fruit, shrubbery, &c. Two-story and attic frame house, 30x50, cottage, barn, &c., &c., all nearly new and in fine order. For particulars call or address P. C. ANTHONY, No. 23 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY, situated at East Tarrytown, two miles from the Hudson River. There are ten acres of land, with an extensive water-power; a grist and saw mill, both now doing a very profitable business. There is also on the premises a good dwelling, barn, carpenter's shop, &c. Will be sold cheap. D. GARRISON, No. 597 6th-av.

320 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE AT $15 per acre, in Dane County, Wisconsin, ten miles from Madison, the capital of the State; the State House within view; 100 acres of good wheat land, the balance is meadow and pasture; has water and timber; is well adapted for a stock farm. Inquire in the store, No. 263 4th-av.

ALL PERSONS HAVING IMPROVED or unimproved real estate in this city for sale or to let are invited to send particulars of the same to my office in time to appear in my catalogue for the present season. N. B.—No charge made unless a sale be effected. JOSEPH McGAIN, Real Estate Broker, No. 195 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE ELIGIBLE FEE PROPERTY on the north side of 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 100 feet front on 17th-st., by half the block in depth, the centre lot running through to the south side of 18th-st. A large house is built on the 17th-st. lots, and a brick stable on 18th-st. Terms easy. Apply to J. S. NONES, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTEEN LOTS ON 69TH-ST., embracing southeast corner of 4th-av.; this is now a splendid neighborhood; many improvements are contemplated, among others the erection of the grand hotel, which is to be on this street, a block distant. Inquire of WM. H. HUME, No. 127 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE located one and a half miles south of Yonkers, on the post-road, twelve miles from Madison-square; large house and carriage-house; plenty of shade trees; four or five acres; possession without delay. Apply to E. BARNES, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE, 18 acres first-class land, large front on Rockland Lake, Rockland Co., N. Y., 30 miles from the city; commodious house, store, barn; good supply of fruit and shade trees. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire of DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 8.

DAY, FERDON & CO.—REAL ESTATE agents for the sale or exchange of city, country and Western property; also for renting and collecting of rents. Some valuable farms for sale on the Northern, Central, and Morris and Essex Railroads, New-Jersey. No. 191 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. [illegible] 10th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place, recently put in complete order. Lot 25 feet by half the block. Price $30,000. Also, the furniture, which is very handsome, if desired. Apply on the premises between 1 and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE HOUSES and building lots in the City of Elizabeth. Price, $3,000 to $10,000. Three-story and basement house on Livingston-st., Brooklyn; farms, &c., in New-Jersey and Long Island. BLAKE & DUDLEY, No. 54 William-st., Room No. 18.

FOR SALE—HARLEM HOUSES,—BROWN stone, brick, &c., with modern improvements and extra ground, on choice streets and avenues; also, a great variety of building lots on the Boulevards and elsewhere, cheap. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON 8TH-AV., (CENTRAL PARK) 15 front lots, with rear lots adjoining, well located, near a park entrance; streets graded; will be sold below the market price to close an estate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

GOING WEST.—OWNER WILL SELL NO. [illegible] Marshfield-place, Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D. Price $4,000; only $1,000 cash; $2,500 on five-year mortgage. DISBROW, No. 32 South 7th-st.; S. F. BELL, No. [illegible] John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE Park, a large brown-stone store and lot, with L on a side street; possession 1st May; a very desirable place for offices, insurance companies, or for banking purposes. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$30,000.—FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone house on 46th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., 20x50x100.5, with possession 1st of March. The house is in fine order. P. C. ANTHONY, No. 23 Nassau-st., (12 to 2 o'clock.)

A VERY VALUABLE FARM CONTAINING 138 acres for sale in Monroe Co., Penn. Good house and outbuildings. Six hours' ride from New-York City, by Lackawanna and Western Railroad. For particulars inquire of BOGART & BUSSING, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON ONE OF THE most pleasant and desirable corners on Pierrepont-st., a three-story and attic brick house, with all the modern improvements; 24½ feet wide; lot 25x100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT HARLEM, THREE THREE-story brick houses; have all the improvements and in one of the best streets, convenient to boats and cars. $8,000 each. S. S. KENYON, 3d-av., corner of 128th-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—300 ACRES, IN HUNTINGTON Township, 38 miles from Brooklyn and 1½ miles from Long Island Railroad. Inquire of the subscribers, HAWLEY, SMITH & CARMAN, Nos. 13 and 14 Fulton Market Wharf, New-York.

FIFTH-AV. PROPERTY TO LEASE—A desirable corner near Fifth-av. Hotel; also, extra large dwelling and lot below Fifth-av. Hotel; extra large corner near 14th-st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BERGEN COUNTY, N. J., TEN miles from Hoboken, near Passaic Village, on Passaic River, 150 acres very choice and rich land, on which are some beautiful building sites. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT, IN BROOKLYN, of nearly 500 feet, with bulkhead the whole length; suitable for any manufacturing business, or for storage. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY MODERN COTTAGE with five acres, five miles out. Also a three-story brick store and dwelling on Flatbush-av., and four lots on Flatbush-av., near Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Apply to owner, H. D. ALLEN, No. 30 Broad-st., Room [illegible].

FOR SALE—IN FLUSHING, A HANDSOME two-story attic and basement cottage, eligibly located in the pleasantest part of the village. Inquire of JOHN P. ELLIS, agent, No. 71 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—LARGE WATER-POWER AND mill property, farms, &c., in vicinity of New-York City. BLAKE & DUDLEY, No. 54 William-st., Room No. 18.

FOR SALE—TWELVE CENTRAL PARK LOTS running from 89th to 90th-st., near 9th-av.; four lots on 90th-st., near 3d-av. Also, four-story brick house, No. 230 9th-av. Apply to JOHN B. COTTE, No. [illegible] Bowery.

FOR SALE—"LINDENWALD," NEAR KINDERHOOK, Columbia County, N. Y., formerly the residence of the late President Martin Van Buren; about 220 acres of land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house and lot, No. 35 West 18th-st., 25 feet front by one-half the block. Inquire on premises.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 29, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3, EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
GRAND CIRCUS PERFORMANCE. PERFORMING THREE-HORNED BULL. The Romantic Scottish Drama of ESLIE; OR, THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN. Giants, dwarfs, 100,000 curiosities.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 29, commencing at 7:30 o'clock, HAMLET. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Charles Barron, I. H. Taylor, Donaldson, Dyott, Burroughs, Humphrey Bland, W. H. Andrews, Mrs. Williams, Miss Effie Germon and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 29, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LONDON ASSURANCE. Characters by Mr. E. S. Davenport and Mrs. John Wood, supported by a powerful cast.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 29, commencing at 7½ o'clock, MOSE, IN A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK IN 1848; MODEL OF A WIFE and PADDY RYAN.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 29, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE BLACK DOMINO and BETWEEN YOU AND ME AND THE POST. Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Clarke, Pearson and Higgins; Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith, and the entire strength of the company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 29, commencing at 7 o'clock, RAOUL THE KNIGHT; OR THE MAGICIAN OF GRANADA and CAPTAIN MACHEATH; OR, THE HEROES OF HOUNSLOW HEATH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 29, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LEAH, a JEWISH MAIDEN. Characters by Messrs. J. C. Cowper, J. G. Burnett, C. H. Morton, D. E. Ralton, George Becks, E. S. Holmes, Miss Bateman, Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, A. Chapman, Everett, Lulu.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 29, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RIVALS. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, B. T. Ringgold, J. B. Williamson, George Holland, Young, Pope, Cashin, Misses Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernon and Mrs. John Sefton.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 29, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. C. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Evans, H. L. Hinton, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan, J. D. Bilby, F. W. Williams; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Saidee Cole.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 29, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, CASTLE OF TORMINAS, and FOREST OF BURGUNDY. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Whalley, Mestayer, Marden and Guion; Misses Fanny Herring, R. Denvil, and the entire company.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 29, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS, and USED UP; OR, THE HOP OF FASHION.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.
West 24th-st., near 5th-av.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 29, commencing at 8 o'clock, DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM. Characters by Messrs. George Christy, Budworth, Donaldson, Abbot and Hodgkins.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 29, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE MAGIC HORN; or, THE HARLEQUIN AND DAME KIDDLEWINKS; GISELLE; THE IRISH TIGER; THE FAIR OF MULLINGAR, and THE BALLOON WEDDING.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 29, commencing at 8 o'clock, JAMES ROBINSON and a complete troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 29, commencing at 8 o'clock, LECTURE BY FRED. DOUGLAS.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
Astor-place, between Third and Fourth avenues.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 29, commencing at 8 o'clock, CONCERT. The Black Swan will sing for the benefit of the Abyssinian Church.

STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 10th-st.
THIS MORNING, Jan. 29, commencing at 9 o'clock. Exhibition of FRENCH, ENGLISH and FLEMISH PICTURES.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### GENERAL NEWS.

From the Matamoras *Ranchero* of the 1st inst. further details of the capture of Bagdad were received, with the additional report that Gen. CANALES, of the Liberal army, had counseled his men to accept no aid, or in any way to affiliate with the Yankee fillibusters. The previous representations of the lawless and freebooter character of the Bagdad affair are confirmed. Property that could not be readily conveyed across the river was destroyed, and it was reported that two American ladies were killed, and two children on their way to market robbed and murdered by negroes. Several Frenchmen, citizens of Bagdad, had been assassinated.

The Matamoras *Ranchero* of the 7th publishes calls by the two Consuls of Great Britain and France for meetings of their respective citizens, to meet at the consulates on urgent business, "to receive an important communication, and to adopt such measures as may appear to them advisable."

The planters of South Carolina, like those of Louisiana, are taking active measures to prevent all leasing of land to negroes. A resolution lately adopted at a meeting of landowners, says: "It is the sense of this meeting that any landowner renting land to negroes, to be worked free from the control of himself or some responsible agent, is, in the present condition of the negroes of this district, pursuing a course ruinous to them and highly detrimental to the peace of the community and the interests of the whites; that we bind ourselves not to infringe the letter and spirit of these resolutions, and to discourage the infringement by others as far as our influence extends."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 20th, states that several gentlemen who have traveled lately through Texas, concur in the opinion that there will be a very large crop of cotton raised in that broad State this year; some, in fact, think the crop will be larger than in any previous season. Their statement is that the freedmen are generally hiring for the year, while the high prices of cotton have stimulated the large number of small farmers throughout the State—the thousands of Germans, especially, who have done without negro labor for some years—to devote their energy and skill to the cultivation of the fleecy staple.

Letters received here from Charleston, S. C., represent that there are still 2,000,000 bales of cotton in the South; they also state that there is great activity in the sale of this product, and that notwithstanding the impression generally prevalent as to its scarcity, it is steadily being brought into the market. The prospect of securing a fair yield of cotton in the interior of the State is encouraging, and the freedmen are generally industrious and self supporting.

Gold has been discovered on the farm of JOHN TAFT, at Sheffield. The quartz rock in which it is found, yields $46 to the ton, which it is said pays. Judge DAILEY, of New-York, who formerly owned the adjoining farm, is forming a company to develop the mine, with $500,000 capital. Other valuable minerals, such as cobalt and plumbago, are found in the same vicinity.

A new hotel has recently been opened in New-Orleans, which boasts that it neither seeks nor desires the patronage of Northern gentlemen. An army officer, who found that he could not secure the attendance of waiters complained at the office, and was bluntly told that the servants had orders not to wait on United States officers.

The House of the Kentucky Legislature, at a late session, appointed a committee to investigate the charges made by Gen. FISK, in his Cincinnati speech, about discharged negro soldiers being shamefully abused at Lexington. An amendment, allowing Gen. FISK to be heard in his own defence, was adopted, but the General was denounced as a liar and slanderer by several members.

The Savannah *Republican* reports that the Central Railroad will be completed from Savannah to Augusta from the 1st to the 10th of February, when the trains will run through from Savannah to Augusta, Atlanta and Macon, and other points in Georgia, placing Savannah once more in full connection with the North.

An order has been received by the Water-Proof Cloth Company, of Bridgeport, for one of CROSSLEY'S mosaic carpets for the hall of the House of Representatives in Washington. It seems that the new carpet imported from England, only two months since, for the hall does not stand the wear, but is already half worn out.

An association of amateur fishermen has just been organized in Kentucky, called the Kentucky Piscatorial Society, with a capital of $50,000. Their object is to preserve the inhabitants of Kentucky rivers from entire annihilation, with which they have been seriously threatened during the past few years.

Three boys at New-Haven, Conn., under 12 years of age, have been detected in quite extensive mail robberies and forgeries. One of the boys had in his pocket when arrested a check for $3,300. They are said to be the sons of respectable and worthy parents.

About one thousand tons of shot and shell thrown into the forts at the mouth of Cape Fear River, (below Wilmington,) by the navy during the bombardment under Admiral PORTER, have been collected, and will be sold at auction, Feb. 15, for the benefit of the government.

Sacramento is in danger of another flood. The water in the river is twenty-three feet above low water mark; but the levee still holds out. The low lands of the surrounding country are flooded, and families have been driven from their homes by the advancing waters.

E. J. CARPENTER, editor of the Bloomington (Ill.) paper, left home on the 14th to visit a sick brother at Lyons, Wayne county. On reaching Buffalo, he was seized with insanity, and was picked up in the streets and sent to the lunatic asylum, where he died in a few days. Meanwhile his brother also died.

The Scranton *Register* says coal in the bed is worth twenty-five cents a ton. It costs eighty cents to mine it, and eighty more to prepare it for market—a total of $1 90. All that is charged above that is for transportation and profit.

Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, of Kentucky, who won the *soubriquet* of "Cerro Gordo" for his bravery in the Mexican war, has gone with sixty emigrants to take up his residence in Mexico, under the protection of MAXIMILIAN.

Gen'l J. D. WEBSTER, formerly chief of staff to Gen. SHERMAN, has become a citizen of Alabama, and at present is engaged in assisting to develop the great natural resources of that State.

The Mayor of Newbern, N. C., has issued a proclamation announcing the removal of all the restrictions, licences and taxes imposed upon trade in that city by the military authorities.

Immense discoveries of diamonds and gold and silver are said to have been made in Idaho.

### LOCAL NEWS.

An inquest was held on Saturday by Coroner GOVER, at Ward's Island, on the body of CHRISTIAN ANDERSON, a sailor belonging to the ship *John Bright*, who died from the effects of ship fever, exposure and neglect. On reaching quarantine the deceased was placed on board a tug and conveyed to the Island. During the trip scarcely any attention or covering was given him, and on his arrival at the hospital he was in so helpless a condition that his death resulted in a few minutes after he was placed in the ward. Considerable evidence was taken, and the jury brought in a verdict censuring the quarantine authorities for allowing a patient to be treated in so neglectful a manner.

A meeting of the friends of the Women's Union American Missionary Society, was held at the Reformed Dutch Church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, last evening. Interesting addresses on behalf of female missionary work among the wives and daughters of the affluent heathen, were delivered by Rev. Dr. GANSE, Rev. Dr. CHURCH, Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG and Rev. Dr. ROGERS.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the fatal railroad accident in Canal-street, by which Mr. SIGMUND Z. ROSENBLATT lost his life, rendered a verdict yesterday exonerating the driver of the car, JOHN HANLEY, from blame.

Coroner GOVER held an inquest on Saturday on the body of MARGARET J. MURPHY, aged 7 years, who died from the effects of burns received by the accidental contact of her clothing with a stove.

An unknown man committed suicide yesterday morning in Seventieth-street, by shooting himself through the head. The remains were conveyed to the Thirty-first Precinct Station-house.

A number of persons were arrested in Brooklyn, E. D., yesterday for passing counterfeit and otherwise worthless bills on various New-Jersey banks.

We are under obligations to Mr. W. WALSH, purser of the steamship *Saragossa*, for Charleston and Savannah papers.

Gold fell back to 139⅛, Saturday forenoon, but ultimately closed at 139⅜. Money 5@6 per cent. The government will reduce the rate allowed on new deposits at the Treasury Office to 5 per cent. after Feb. 1. The Railway Stocks generally better than on Friday. Governments steady.

General business was only moderately active on Saturday. Flour and Wheat ruled steady. Whisky and Linseed Oil were easier in price. Pork and Hogs closed heavily. Cotton was firmer. Freights quiet, with 550 vessels in port.

## Neglect of Sick Emigrants and Sailors—Who is Responsible?

The public mind was shocked a few days since by an account of the sufferings of a poor emigrant woman who was ruthlessly left to die after her confinement, unattended and alone, amid the foulness and discomforts of the steerage of a passenger ship at the wharves of our city. The atrocity of this case finds a parallel in one which was yesterday before the Coroner. CHRISTIAN ANDERSON, a poor Swedish sailor, arrived a few days since in the emigrant ship *John Bright*, from Liverpool, suffering from an attack of ship-fever, and severely frost-bitten beside in his lower extremities. His condition was clearly such as to make him a candidate for a hospital. Satisfied of this fact, the Deputy Health officer at Quarantine ordered the transfer of the patient to the fever hospital at Ward's Island, an institution under the care of the Commissioners of Emigration. So far all was right. But how was this transfer of the miserable, fever-parched, numb-limbed creature made? Feeble, wretched and half-clad, without a hat, shoeless and stockingless, he was placed on the cold, wet deck of a steam-tug, with no mattress beneath his aching bones and not even a blanket to protect him from the eager and nipping air, while the tug-boat made her snail-like trip of fifteen miles from Quarantine to the Ward's Island hospital. Few persons in robust health could have endured this long exposure in Winter weather and escaped severe illness. Is it, therefore, a marvel that this wretched sailor, sick and helpless and speechless as he was, should have died within a few minutes of the time that he entered the hospital? Such brutal inhumanity would cause the cheeks of a Feejee Islander to tingle with shame, and instances of it are becoming far too common here to admit of any excuse. The Coroner's jury have seen fit to consider the Quarantine authorities responsible in this case, and if the offence can be justly laid at their door no punishment which could be inflicted upon them would be too severe for the crime.

## The President on Constitutional Amendments and Negro Suffrage.

The telegraph gives us the substance of a free talk by President JOHNSON with a distinguished Senator upon the great questions just now claiming attention. If this report is correct, (and we have no reason to doubt it,) the President looks with disfavor upon the thousand and one patches sought to be forced upon the constitution by the legal doctors in the Capitol. We gather that, while he thinks the great fact of the extinction of slavery is amendment enough for the present, he might look favorably upon such alteration as would base State representation in Congress upon the number of legally qualified voters, instead of population; in effect cutting off all classes or fractions that might be denied the right of suffrage. With regard to direct taxes he seems to favor the very plain proposition that they should be levied upon all lawfully taxable property, instead of being regulated by a representation. Mr. JOHNSON also alluded to the agitation of negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, and deprecated the matter as untimely, and likely to lead to serious results that would be certain to fall with fatal effect upon the race sought to be elevated.

## The Mexican Imbroglio.

All the intelligence from France points to the probability of a peaceful solution of the Mexican question at no distant day. To expect a summary, immediate and unexplained withdrawal of the French troops, were to assume a spirit of humiliation for which there is no precedent in the history of the French nation. And to suppose that the French Emperor, to avert the chances of more serious trouble, would forget the consideration due to the pride of the people over whom he rules, were to suppose him deprived of the wisdom and tact which have won for him the foremost position among the monarchs of Europe.

But there is incontestible evidence of his anxiety to escape from the consequences of his blunder. The remarkable attempt of the official journal to dwarf armed intervention into a crusade of bailiffs for the collection of a doubtful debt, possessed a significance which could hardly be exaggerated. It was the endeavor of baffled ambition to explain away its purpose without submitting to degradation. It transferred the question—so far as the attitude of France is concerned—from the category of things visionary to things practical and possible. The reasonableness of the pretext we are not required to consider. Whether the *Moniteur* is able to reconcile its explanation with the cause and the fact of the withdrawal of Spain and England from the tripartite alliance, is a matter that should occasion us no anxiety. The pretext itself and the result it foreshadows are the main features of interest to this country.

Now we have, on the authority of the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, the statement that the Emperor and his Ministers are agreed as to the necessity of speedily recalling the troops; the only difference of opinion being in reference to the exact moment at which the step shall be taken. The rumor that the Emperor desires a brief delay, pending the completion of the Austrian contingent, receives partial confirmation through the usually doubtful dispatches purporting to be received at New-Orleans from the City of Mexico.

Whether the time of the withdrawal be early or late, and the assigned reason of the withdrawal rational or ridiculous, the animus and morality of the whole affair will be correctly appreciated by the American people. The few doubts that may have been entertained upon this head must be dispelled by the information recently conveyed by the State Department to the Senate touching the Imperial plans for the colonization of Confederates in Mexico, and the prosecution of various enterprises under their guidance. As England, while protecting her neutrality, sent forth and sustained the pirates that preyed on American commerce, so France, while tendering her national honor as a pledge of non-interference, secretly carried forward schemes of conquest and aggrandizement, in reliance upon rebel agencies. The development is not flattering to those whom it most concerns. It exposes a Minister of State, with his hand upon his heart, deliberately seeking to mislead us. It confirms the impression that the aim of the Emperor has been to take advantage of our civil strife to further Imperial ends. And we regret to say, it shows that for the altered aspect of the Mexican question we are indebted less to the Imperial sense of justice than to the Imperial estimate of the power which suppressed the rebellion.

As the matter stands, however, we can well afford to exhibit a magnanimous disregard of unavowed motives, provided only the conclusion be satisfactory. With the conscience of LOUIS NAPOLEON we have as little to do as with the sincerity of those English statesmen and journalists who now find it convenient to be more than complimentary to the United States. The present professions of both, no doubt, rest on the same ground and spring from the same source, and with neither need we trouble ourselves except in their bearing upon questions yet unsettled. The main point in regard to Mexico is that LOUIS NAPOLEON now deems expedient the recall of the French troops, and only awaits the occasion when he may execute his purpose with the least possible mortification.

The recent disgraceful occurrences on the Rio Grande will perhaps produce momentary hesitation. To be obliged to abandon a scheme of conquest, and a matured part of the Imperial policy, will be sufficiently unpleasant, be the accessories and excuses what they may. But to quail before a horde of border ruffians—to succumb to thievish fillibusters—to yield to a pressure exercised by outlaws, and an argument pushed by unlicensed cut-throats—would be to endure a degradation fatal to the Napoleonic rule. Hence it is not unlikely that the first effect of the tidings of the Bagdad affair will be unfavorable. Indeed, the New-Orleans dispatch, which states that "the French troops will not be withdrawn until the Emperor MAXIMILIAN is declared free from American intervention," is in all likelihood true.

The folly as well as the criminality of those who are engaged in fomenting border forays, and aiding and comforting the fillibusters of whom CRAWFORD has been the acknowledged leader, is thus made manifest. With the fillibusters themselves, rank or file, it were idle to argue. No consideration of duty or expediency troubles them. With an appetite for blood and plunder, they may be properly left to be dealt with by French soldiers, or by the authority which our government is energetically employing for the maintenance of neutrality. But there are men of another stamp, far removed from the Rio Grande, who should perceive the inevitable tendency of their course on the Mexican question. The orators who have waxed eloquent in their advocacy of the Monroe doctrine, and the crowd of mediocrities who have applauded the suggestion that in some way, and at any cost, the French should be driven out of Mexico, must be content to carry their share of responsibility in the premises. They have done all they could to precipitate difficulties, and the occurrences on the Rio Grande are the legitimate consequences of their teaching. In this respect they are the most dangerous enemies of republicanism in Mexico.

The prompt interposition of the authorities at Washington, and the determination they have evinced to maintain order on our side of the Rio Grande, will not be lost upon the tenant of the Tuileries or his instrument in Mexico. A more striking sign of the good faith with which our government strives to preserve its neutrality could not be desired. It proves that the movement of the fillibusters has no national significance; and that the people of the United States, while declaring their sympathy with the Republican cause in Mexico, and their aversion to French intervention, howsoever disguised, are resolved to leave on other shoulders the responsibility of adding to existing complications.

By this course the moral strength and influence of this country is being immensely increased. Had the Executive chosen to quarrel openly with France, as was urged at the time by the more noisy champions of the Monroe doctrine, the war, now happily ended, would have gone on more fiercely than ever. The rebels would have had France for their active ally on land and sea, and the Mexican embroglio would have become permanently formidable. We cannot be too thankful that other counsels prevailed at Washington. Without surrendering a particle of national dignity, or violating the conviction of our people as to the merits of the Mexican question, we have maintained a temperate and courteous, but firm and explicit temper throughout the prolonged correspondence with the French Goverment. The result is visible to-day. The object aimed at is apparently near its accomplishment. The Mexican question is settling into its native elements, and the republican cause will by and by have a chance to struggle without encountering the bayonets and resources of France. And for this result we are indebted to no small degree to the watchfulness, the energy, and the high appreciation of principle which have distinguished the intercourse of the State Department with the government of France.

## The Gay Season in New-York.

The gaieties of the present season in this city surpass in extent and magnificence those of all previous years. The public balls, entertainments and receptions; the concerts and the theatres; the skating "carnivals," and the displays at Central Park, exhibit a more general lavishness in expenditure; a wider distribution of wealth, and a greater popular attractiveness than ever were known before. In fact the development of these matters in New-York, within recent years has been enormous. Fifteen or twenty years ago, society, so-called, was very limited, even if it was, as it claimed, quite select. At a single ball or other entertainment could be found nearly all there was of "society," and but a limited number of such affairs were included in the season. The beauties and glories of the Park were unknown; there were no Fifth-avenue ponds or skating carnivals; the Academy of Music had no existence, and such "turn-outs" as may now be seen by the hundred could not then be found this side of Paris. The ladies displayed no such toilets and emblazoned themselves with no such diamond jewelry as they do now. They had no such "empire" bonnets or waterfalls, or looped dresses. But now, behold our fashionable entertainments and amusements and exercises! Behold our fashionable belles! Measure, if it be possible, the extent of our fashionable society! It counts, not by a few hundreds, but by a few thousands; its resources are measured, not by millions, but by hundreds of millions!

We have had in the city within the last week two of the greatest affairs in the way of balls that have ever been gotten up in this metropolis—the "Tiger," or "Light Guard" Ball, and the "Fireman's" Ball; but great and gay as they were, they will be cast in the shade by the two grand and brilliant occasions of the current week—the "Charity Ball" to-night, and the "Seventh Regiment Reception" of Thursday, both of which have higher pretensions to "exclusiveness" than any other of our annual balls. The preparations that have been made for these—especially for the "Seventh Regiment Reception"—are quite wonderful; and even those who know the material composing the "Seventh," and the amount its members are willing to spend to outvie all rivalry, will be astonished when they behold what may be beheld conjointly and simultaneously at the Academy of Music and Irving Hall. The Charity Ball is one that annually attracts the *élite* of the city, and is attended by many who on no other occasion take part in public balls. The names borne by the hundred and twenty lady managers represent a large amount of the wealth of the city, and many families which date back to the older times. The following week comes the grand ball, fancy dress and masquerade of the Arion Society, and on the 16th we have the Liederkranz Ball, the expenses for the arrangements of which will reach between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars. These are but a few of the more notable affairs of the kind within a few days; but we could not begin to enumerate the nightly affairs of hardly less prominence which make lively the Academy of Music, Irving Hall, and scores of other public halls.

The grand operatic season we had at the close of last year is to be followed by another which opens this week; and it is conceded that, as regards the artistic productions themselves, as well as the extent of popular appreciation and the brilliancy of the audiences, the city has never seen the equal of the triumphs of this Winter. Everybody who visits a Broadway theatre knows that the same thing is true of all of them; and the new and popular feature of theatrical matinées is itself an indication that people of leisure are beginning to form a feature of American society, and that the hundred entertainments of the evening are insufficient for our amusement-loving population.

Besides all the in-door amusements of the kinds we have mentioned, the extraordinary skating scenes we have had this Winter in this city and Brooklyn—especially at the Central Park—have hardly their equal, in large numbers and fine effects, in any part of the world—unless it be on special occasions in the North of Europe. In a single day there have been as high as twenty-five thousand skaters of both sexes at the Park; and probably as many more might have been counted at the various skating resorts in Brooklyn. The "carnival" last week at the aristocratic Fifth-avenue skating-pond of Maj. OATMAN could hardly have been surpassed in fairy-land for scenic effects; and if the weather be favorable this afternoon, there will be a display at the same place of between five and ten thousand gentlemen and ladies sweeping on flashing feet o'er gleaming floors—the fair sex in rich and picturesque dresses, and all beaming and bounding with health and happiness. We have always done our best to encourage popular sports and amusements like these, for they have a most beneficial effect upon the vigor and vitality of the American people.

Not only in this metropolis, but throughout all the great cities of the country, the current Winter has been one of unprecedented attractiveness in all the directions concerning which we have spoken. In the East, Boston has only been less vivacious than New-York; and Chicago, in the West, has, for its size, outdone everything on the continent. Whatever they go at in Chicago they carry out with a vim that even New-York knows nothing of—whether it be politics, money-making, skating or dancing—and even the sweet strains of music, which soothe the people of other places, are listened to by those of Chicago in an impatient and sort of frantic manner. If we can believe their newspapers—all of which, however, are half frantic—they have carried their popular gaities this Winter to a pitch never equaled in the wide world, and both sexes have plunged in as though there were but one Winter season in their existence.

A CITY INSPECTOR OF RAILROADS.—The Common Council has again revived the question of appointing an Inspector of City Railroads, at a salary of $3,000 a year. The roads in question, no doubt, need inspection. But no one has any faith in the Council's providing for such inspection by a salaried man at $3,000 a year, or at any other sum. We have a police organization which ought to have a force strong enough and vigilant enough to see that all the laws pertaining to street railroads are duly enforced. If they neglect that duty *now*, there ought to be some means of making them see to it. The disgraceful manner in which street cars are run from Chatham-street to Ann-street attracts no attention whatever from the police. Crossing the street at any part of Park-row is simply impossible, except at the greatest risk to life and limb. We have no faith that a City Inspector of Roads would remedy this evil, or any other evil.

MORE VIGILANCE NEEDED.—Our night patrolmen perhaps do the best they can in the face of the organized bands of plunderers that infest the city. But it was only a few nights ago that a barber's shop-door within fifty yards of the City Hall was smashed to pieces, making an entry for thieves, who carried off several hundred dollars worth of stuff with no trouble whatever, leaving the place entirely stripped, without having attracted the slightest attention from any policemen in the neighborhood. The cars, at night, also need some attention from the police. These things should be attended to if the good name of the force is to be maintained.

## THE CITY OF NEW-YORK FIFTY YEARS AGO.

### Recollections of a Journeyman Printer.

Rev. Dr. SPRING'S Half Century Pulpit Reminiscences, which I have read with all the interest that his long and faithful ministry, his pure life and great usefulness, awaken and inspire, sets my own memory at work.

Simultaneously with the advent of Rev. Dr. SPRING in this city, I, in a humbler sphere, became a resident, and was among the many to whom the then youthful parson "divided the word." I was, however, but an occasional hearer, for after going the rounds, listening to the Rev. (Doctors of Divinity were scarce then) Messrs. ROMAYNE, MACLAY, MASON, MCMURRAY, MILDOLLAR, &c., &c., I settled down under the "droppings" of Rev. EDWARD MITCHELL, a truly eloquent and exemplary Universalist divine, who instructed and elevated a united and happy congregation, in a small church situated in Magazine (now Pearl) street, a few doors west from Chatham-street.

The New-York of 1815, wonderful then as a city, in eyes accustomed only to rural districts, has so changed, in aspects and habits, as to exist only in the memories of the "oldest inhabitants." Geographically, it was a compact city (saving the Rutgers' mansion and grounds) as far east as Corlears' Hook. The Bowery was built up as far as Grand-street, (though there was then no such street,) while beyond it were pleasant country residences. About this time Eldridge and Chrystie streets took the names of officers of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, who distinguished themselves in the battle of Queenston.

Brooklyn was an inconsiderable village. There was then a ferry from the Fly (now Fulton) Market, at the foot of Fair (now Fulton) street, to Brooklyn, or rather to the Navy-yard, for Brooklyn was of little account; but the only mode of crossing was by row-boats. Staten Island was reached by "Perry-augers," one of which was commanded by Capt. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, now a twenty millionaire. Three steamboats, the *Paragon*, *Car of Neptune*, and *Richmond*, were running from New-York to Albany; and one or two to New-Haven. None, however, had yet ventured outside of Sandy Hook; or rather there were none running to Southern cities.

On the west side of Broadway, streets only extended to Lispenard; all north of which was either unsightly common or indifferently cultivated farms. There was, well out of the city, the nucleus of what became the village of Greenwich, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues, and below Fourteenth-street. When, of a Sunday afternoon, we wanted exercise and fresh air, we would walk up to the State Prison, then a prominent feature far away out of the city, but now standing, almost unobserved, near Christopher-street. It then looked directly upon the river—now several streets intercept the view.

In 1815 or 1816, the Common north of Canal-street (there was neither Erie Canal or Canal-street then) was surveyed and laid out in streets, which took the names of Revolutionary officers, (Greene, Mercer, Sullivan, &c.) I remember going, about this time, with a friend (the late GEORGE MATHER) to a vacant lot situated near the now corner of Spring and Mercer-streets, which he had purchased to erect an ink manufactory upon, assuming that the adjoining property would not be occupied for many years, and that he should never be disturbed by neighbors!

The erection of two basement brick dwelling-houses, the first of that class, I believe, on the east side of Broadway, between Franklin and Canal-street, caused a good deal of remark, and was regarded as gratifying evidence of architectural progress. These dwellings—considered magnificent then—were built by Messrs. PRICE & SIMPSON, managers of the Park Theatre. Whole streets of mansions, infinitely superior, go up now in a month without thought or observation.

The aristocracy of the city, fifty years ago, resided either in Broadway, adjacent to the Battery, or in the vicinity of Columbia College. The late Gov. DEWITT CLINTON resided in Cherry-street.

Of what was Cortland-street in 1815, the only house remaining, as it stood, is one then occupied by the late PHILIP HONE. All else has been rebuilt. Cortland-street was rather aristocratic then. "Upper-tendom," had no existence, even in name, then. Indeed, the wealthy classes had not commenced their West-end migration until nearly twenty years later. Broadway, in the meantime, has, to use a familiar phrase, entirely "shed its coat." There is not, of what *was* Broadway in 1815, more than three or four spared monuments! The Prime House, opposite Rowling-green, St. Paul's Church, and one or two more buildings remain as they were. All else has been demolished and rebuilt, and in many cases this process has been repeated and reiterated.

In those days Hoboken was known, because the Elysian Fields were beautiful; but mainly because it was the duelling ground of HAMILTON and BURR, and as such was much visited. Jersey City was "no where."

In 1815 there were no omnibus lines, no railways, and, I believe, no hacks, or if any, only a few, and those stood in front of Trinity Church. How, then, did people get to distant parts of the city? Of course, the area of the city was circumscribed, or it would have been impossible to traverse it without conveyances. But we took our time in those days. Nobody was in such a hurry to get through the world. Nobody was "fast." Business journeys to Buffalo would consume more days then than hours are now required.

Now that I am thinking of the past, I remember that a journey to Washington, in 1825, was as primitive as picturesque. From New-York—this was my first visit to Washington—you took stage coaches from Jersey (no city even then) Ferry to Philadelphia. This was a hard drag over red sandy roads. The only thing I remember freshly, at the hotels, was, that the sausages were seasoned "to a turn." It is bad taste in sausage makers to stint the sage. Most people, I suppose, have forgotten from whence the sau*sage* derived its name. A sausage, therefore, without sage, is what the colored preacher (I heard him myself in the Church-street African Church) said: "What," exclaimed the ebony preacher, "is Faith widout works? It is like a beef-take widout gravey." At Philadelphia, after dining the second day at "Head's," you took the steamer to New-Castle, from whence stages again through the entire State of Delaware (sixteen miles) to Frenchtown. And here, boats again to Baltimore, from whence to Washington, again by stages, and slow stages they were. Forty-eight hours, if you were lucky, found you at Washington. Now we grumble if the railways do not take us through "on time"—ten hours.

It is curious, in passing through what was formerly fashionable localities, to see the "base uses" to which aristocratic mansions have come. The former residence of MOSES H. GRINNELL, in College-place, so long distinguished for its bountiful and refined hospitalities, where DANIEL WEBSTER, WASHINGTON IRVING, and other eminent men, "most did congregate," is now a "lager-beer saloon." The former residence of the late ROBERT B. MINTURN, in Beach-street—within which dwelt all there is attainable of evangelical religion, active benevolence, social cultivation, and domestic virtue—is now an emigrant boarding-house.

In 1815 the City Hotel was the only first-class public-house. Washington Hall, where A. T. STEWART'S store is now, opened about that time, but all the others were second-rate. Hotel fare in those days, though substantial, was plain. The culinary art among us was in its infancy. There was, indeed, a general prejudice against French cooking! Port and brown sherry (pale sherry rarely seen) wines were good. The Madeira wines were gloriously delicious. Champagne was just coming in, and but comparatively little known, and was warmed before drinking! Ice, that now domestic necessity, was then rarely seen, and only used during the "heated terms." Strawberries were never served upon hotel tables, nor in private families, except at tea. The strawberry, as a hotel breakfast and dinner luxury, was first introduced by WM. SYKES, who opened a most luxurious "Bank Coffee-house," in William-street, on the corner of William and Pine, but who lived too fast to live long. Grapes, except those from Madeira, were wholly unknown. None were grown except the small, sour, wild grape. Nor was the tomato, a vegetable now found upon every table in the city, then cultivated or known as the esculent now so universally appreciated. I doubt whether, in 1815, a tomato was sold or eaten in this city.

There was much interest awakened, in 1817, by a visit from President MONROE, accompanied by Gen. SWIFT, who recently died at Geneva. The President was received at the Battery by the military under Major-Gen. MORTON, and escorted to the City Hall, where the citizens were introduced by Mayor RADCLIFF.

There was another event and arrival with which I was intensely interested. Rev. Mr. SUMMERFIELD, a youthful Methodist clergyman, came from England and commenced preaching in New-York. He was wonderfully beautiful in the formation of his head and the features of his face; and that all these features were eloquently expressive of the purity of his life, the goodness of his nature, or the divinity of his mission, none who saw and heard him, could doubt. His voice and manner harmonized with and gave effect to his personal accomplishments. He was followed from church to church by great numbers, charming and chastening all ears and all hearts. If any went to scoff, they inevitably "remained to pray." If Rev. JOHN SUMMERFIELD had announced himself as an inspired prophet or apostle, he would have had hosts of believers. But he was himself a simple, unostentatious, "meek and lowly" believer and follower of that Saviour to whom, in person and character, he bore such striking resemblance. There was, or seemed to be, when he spoke, a bright halo radiating the atmosphere of his pulpit. This may appear extravagant, but there are, I doubt not, old citizens who heard Mr. SUMMERFIELD, and who share in the enthusiasm of my remembrance of him.

Fifty years ago, the customs and habits of New-York were much more natural and simple than they are now. There was then infinitely less wealth, less luxury, less cultivation and less refinement. There is, however, a cultivation and refinement in evil as in good, and their progress, in both senses, has been coincident. We grow better and worse. Refinement and demoralization keep about equal pace. Such are the inevitable fruits of great prosperity. In the aggregate, however, it is encouraging to know that there is a constantly increasing preponderance of good over evil.

There were comparatively few temptations in those days. There were no "hells," or "gin palaces," or "saloons." There were no "clubs," though, of course, I do not confound the latter with the former. But men lived at home in those days. Perhaps I cannot so well illustrate my meaning as to say that the "Delmonico" of fifty years ago was a colored man ("Billy,") who lived in William-street, east of Frankfort, where it was the custom of prominent merchants, lawyers, physicians, &c., to go, Winter evenings, for *buckwheat cakes*. This was a general resort. I remember, among others, to have seen and listened to Dr. S. L. M. Mitchell, Richard Riker, Sylvanus Miller, Mathew L. Davis, M. M. Noah, Pierre C. Van Wyck, Isaac Carow, Jacob Barker, &c., taking their cakes and coffee there socially.

The Park Theatre and Scudder's Museum were the only places of amusement. Spasmodic efforts had been made to establish a circus, but they had proved abortive. But in those days a theatre *was* a theatre, and acting was what, in its best aspects, it has long ceased to be. I know that this will be denied; but no denials will change the fact, that the glory of the drama has departed. I *know* that the brilliant actors of other times have no succession. Take for example, the elder BOOTH and KEAN, whose sons are now the best "representatives of Shakespearean heroes" we have; and what, compared with their Seniors? Rushlights to meteors. The younger BOOTH has cultivation and talent, but lacks the power and genius of his father; while the younger KEAN, with all his advantages, (and associated with ELLEN TREE, who *is* great,) falls immeasurably below *his* father. Go to Mr. VERPLANCK, the best Shakspearian in America, and ask him who succeeds to the talent and genius of COOKE, HODGKINSON, TWAITS, PLACIDE, HILSON, BARNES, BERNARD, KEAN, Miss JOHNSON, Mr. WHEATLEY, Mrs. GILBERT, Mrs. BARNES, FANNY KEMBLE, &c.? Even in melodramatic efforts, where are your "BILL" and "HOP ROBERTSON'S?" Mrs. HOEY, as a stock actress, is an exception. She would have been distinguished in the palmy days of the drama. But the dramatic vase is broken, though something of its perfume lingers around WALLACK'S, where, through father and son, what there is left of legitimate English comedy has been preserved.

In the old Park Theatre the staple of an audience was furnished, year after year, by the same families. In the same boxes the same faces would be ever-present. You always met PHILIP HONE, Dr. DUNLAP, Mr. NOAH, Mr. BEEKMAN, SAMUEL WOODWORTH, (the poet,) Gen. MORTON, Recorder RIKER, Dr. FRANCIS, &c., &c., and among a younger class ROBERT EMMET, OGDEN HOFFMAN, &c. And that model Chief of Police, "Old HAYES," whose presence was sufficient to repress disorder, was seen noiselessly moving about the house, known and respected by all classes.

New-York was a more economically-governed city fifty years ago than it is now. There was a much higher sense of official responsibility. Municipal honors were conferred on men of high standing and character. The standard has been lowered by universal suffrage.

Tammany Hall was then, as now, the headquarters of the Democratic party. The Federal party having in its organizations been disloyal during the War of 1812, '13 and '14, had collapsed, and the Clintonian party, which arrayed itself against the Democracy in a conflict which terminated in 1825, had not then taken the field. I had recently been mustered out of the army, was an ardent Republican, (the term "Democrat" was then an epithet used by the Federalists,) and went frequently to Tammany Hall. I attended the ward meetings also, where I heard THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, JOHN WELLS, WILLIAM SAMPSON, DAVID B. OGDEN, JOSIAH OGDEN HOFFMAN, &c., speak.

Contoit's Garden, just opened, was a novelty. The idea of a public garden with lights, seats, lemonade and *ice-cream*, was new to four-fifths of the inhabitants. Indeed, if the inquiry were made, we should all be amazed at the "march of improvement" in all respects—and especially in luxury—during the last fifty years. I was struck not more forcibly by the great truth of a remark of the Rev. Dr. CHAPIN than by the words so well chosen to express it. He was dwelling with his accustomed power upon the effects which practical science and genius had produced upon our material interests and prosperity, closing thus: "We have, during the first half of the nineteenth century, been *jerked* forward faster and further than those who lived through the three preceding centuries."

Even "porter-houses," as now constituted, were almost unknown then. I believe the first introduction of newspapers for general reading was by Mr. ——, who opened a porter-house at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. The use of "all that intoxicates" had, of course, an earlier origin, but most of its compounded virtues were undiscovered. The "cock-tail" and "cobbler," now in universal request, were not then invented. Nor had the "julip" yet imparted its flavor and incense to Northern lip and nose. But although these refinements in drinking had not reached us, men did not lack the means of quenching thirst. The "sling" was as potent in overthrowing Goliahs as in the days of David.

In nothing, perhaps, has improvement accomplished more than in my own profession—PRINTING. Down to 1815, the "Art preservative of all Arts" was about where it stood in 1715. Something of embellishment had been effected in type, but the presses in use were materially the same that our great-grandfathers left. Now, so entire has been the change, that a practical printer of the present day has learned but half the art as it was, and knows no more of the most familiar terms formerly employed than he does of Hindo or Arabic. Machinery has robbed printing of its intellectuality. The engine now does the work of an hundred hands, and the thinking of half as many heads.

It may interest the "craft" to know something of the condition of the "press" half a century ago. My first employment here as a journeyman commenced in May, 1815, with VAN WINKLE & WILEY, in Greenwich, near Courtlandt-street. They employed some fifteen journeymen, and were considered extensive publishers. I remember nothing peculiar there except the circumstance that they printed *Cobbett's Weekly Register*. Anxious to see the great English Radical, I contrived to take proof-sheets to his office—a basement room in Wall-street, where, after a few calls, I got up a somewhat familiar acquaintance, and learned much that I desired to know of the then leading statesmen of England.

Mr. COBBETT introduced ruta-baga turnips *into* and took the remains of TOM PAINE *out* of the country. Mr. COBBETT was a tall, grey-eyed man, slow of speech and quiet in manner. He was always dressed in a full suit of gray. In 1862 I met his son in Parliament, on the night of a debate about our blockade, and told him of my acquaintance with his father in America.

My next "situation" was with DANIEL FANSHAW, in Cliff street. Mr. FANSHAW was printer to the Bible and Tract Societies, both then in their infancy. An idea of the extent of Bible and Tract printing may be formed when you know that all the work of both was done on four Ramage presses.

JONATHAN SEYMOUR, a most estimable man, was established at No. 49 John-street. Several booksellers united in the then great enterprize of publishing a quarto edition of SCOTT'S Family Bible. It was printed by Mr. SEYMOUR. On that work I was employed, with JAMES HARPER, now the Senior of the great American publishing-house, as my partner. Nothing was known in those days of "eight" or "ten hour" systems. We worked thirteen hours a day, and worked "with a will" too, for HARPER commenced the world, as he used to say, determined to "make a spoon or spoil a horn."

An incident will enable you to contrast the capacity of a leading book printing-house fifty years ago with one in 1866. WILLIAM A. MERCEIN, (a good man, who was called away years ago to his reward,) whose office was in Gold-

street, where I worked in 1817, received an order from Messrs. Kirk & Merwin to print an edition of Moore's *Lala Rookh*, a single copy of which had been received in advance by a ship from London. The work was to be hurried, lest other publishers might re-issue copies before they could realize the fruits of their enterprise. All was astir. The "cases" were fully manned, night and day; paper "wet down;" presses running constantly; binders were reinforced; and for once, strong Methodist as he was, Mr. Mercien ignored the Sabbath. And on the tenth day, *Lala Rookh*, in boards, made its appearance. This was regarded as an achievement. The Harpers would do it now in twenty-four hours.

And this reminds me of the habits of the journeymen printers of that day. I wonder what effect time has had upon their habits? Improved them, I hope and believe. Intemperance was the rule rather than the exception then. Not excessive, but what led to it. Journeymen had their "tick" for beer at corner groceries. This, with their board, left only two or three dollars for Saturday night's "bater." And on "Blue Monday" they were either off or at work with a bad head-ache and the "blue-devils." This class would generally have the annoyance of working for a "dead-horse," while the sober men took care to have a live one. The "dead-horse" was an unfinished "Form," put into the Saturday night's bill. The thrifty journeyman would leave this work for his next week's bill, and thus rejoice over a "live-horse." The "hardest" journeymen came from Philadelphia. I always had good "situations," was habitually industrious, drank no beer, and earned from ten to twelve dollars a week, most of which, after paying board, went for tickets at the Park Theatre. Journeymen printers were eccentric but intelligent men. Many with whom I worked in these days have since been prominent. Benjamin Smeade, who afterward published a paper at Bath, Steuben County, had a strange fancy for a figured morning gown which he wore "at ease," and at intervals played the flute. U. F. Doubleday, father of Major-Gen. Doubleday had a passion for languages, and while working as a journeyman made himself a good Latin and French scholar. The late Thomas Tileston, of the house of Spofford & Tileston, was in early life a journeyman printer.

The great, the wonderful changes wrought in fifty years, relates to daily journals. There were then two morning (the *Gazette* and *Mercantile*) and two evening (the *Post* and *Commercial*) daily papers. I am not sure that the *Columbian* was not a daily, though I believe it was only a semi-weekly. The *Gazette* was crowded with advertisements, rarely containing more than a column or a column and a half of reading matter. The *Mercantile* was not much better—both stupid, and barren of all interest, except for their ship news and advertisements. The *Post* was edited with decided, and the *Commercial* with moderate, ability.

The *Mercantile* had the largest circulation, which, if I remember right, was less than 2,500. At any rate, the circulation of all the New-York dailies, fifty years ago, did not half equal that of the Times now. Nor was there in the whole city, then, as much press power and capacity as is now operated subterraneously under the sidewalk in front of the Times Office. And this vast power, which furnishes political, commercial and general intelligence for the world, is operated while thousands who pass directly over it are unconscious of its whereabouts.

The dailies I have named were all Federal in politics. The *Columbian* was then the only Republican or Democratic journal in the city. The merchants were generally Federalists, as were most of the lawyers.

The *Courier*, another Federal paper, was established in 1816 by Barent Gardiner, who in 1811 was a member of Congress from Ulster. Of all who were connected with the daily press of that day, I believe that Mr. Francis Hall, of the *Commercial*, is the only survivor. Than Mr. Hall I never knew a more upright and amiable man. He can look back upon a long, useful, blameless life. Of the journeymen I was then associated with, the only survivors, I believe, are James and John Harper and W. E. Dean, of New-York, Peter Force, of Washington, and G. W. Ryckman, of California.

Richard M. Blatchford, Esq., now one of the solid men of New-York, between whom and myself there has been a life-long, unbroken, cherished friendship, came to New-York in 1815 from Union College to seek his fortune, like the late Luther Bradish, as a schoolmaster.

Mechanics and laborers were paid, in 1815, in Jacob Barker's Washington and Warren Bank, twenty-five and fifty cent "shinplasters."

Mechanics, clerks, &c., &c., paid $3 per week for board.

There were then several officers of the revolution, who had served with distinction, residing in New-York. Among those I remember to have seen were Col. Marinus Willett, Col. Nicholas Fish, (Gov. Fish's father,) Col. Varick, Gen. Ebenezer Stevens, Major Z. Platt, Gov. Morgan Lewis, Col. Anthony Lamb, &c., &c. Col. Aaron Burr, with whom I became subsequently acquainted, returned from Europe about that time.

Ten years afterward, in 1825, I enjoyed the privilege of a three days' excursion up the Hudson River in the steamboat *James Kent*, with Gen. Lafayette, the officers above named, his revolutionary associates, being his escort. The excursion was a continuous and brilliant pageant. T. W.

## FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

### Fatal Street Affray—Marine Disasters—Good Conduct of the Texas Freedmen.

New-Orleans, Sunday, Jan. 28.

A fatal affray occurred on Gravier-street yesterday, in which H. B. Newbury was killed and Capt. Oldham severely wounded. The young man who shot Newbury surrendered.

The schooner *Neptune*, hence for Rio Janeiro, with 45 passengers, was lost on the 10th off the Cuban coast. The passengers and crew were saved, and brought here on the *Guiding Star*. The vessel was a total loss.

The steamer *Anna Perritt*, bound to New-Orleans, sank in the Red river, on the Upper Falls. Her cargo was saved.

Capt. Creighton, of the bark *Three Bells*, who saved the passengers of the wrecked steamer *San Francisco* some years ago, is here.

Better accounts come from East Texas. The freedmen are making contracts.

The steamer *Wilmington*, from New-York, had arrived at Galveston.

The steamers *Huntsville* and *Missouri* sailed this evening for New-York, and the *Guiding Star* will leave to-morrow.

Cotton active; sales 4,100 bales at 48c. for Middlings. Sugar fair, 14½c. New-York checks ¾ discount. Gold 140. Freights unchanged.

## THE PACIFIC COAST.

### Glowing Accounts from the Mines of Idaho—Great Danger of a Flood at Sacramento.

San Francisco, Sunday, Jan. 28.

Humboldt papers give glowing accounts of discoveries of diamonds, gold and silver in Idaho.

Amos Phineas & Co., extensive lumber dealers of this city, have failed. Their liabilities are reported at $400,000.

Notwithstanding the water in the river at Sacramento was nearly twenty-three feet above low-water mark, the levee still held back the flood. The low lands of the surrounding country are flooded, and families have been driven from their homes. The change of weather indicates relief from greater damage, and the escape of Sacramento.

San Francisco, Saturday, Jan. 27.

The mining share market is a trifle better. Ophir, $327; Chollar Potosi, $136; Crown Point, $635; Hall and Norcross, $465; Savage, $690; Yellow Jacket, $365; Imperial, $114 25.

### Sailing of the North American.

Portland, Me., Sunday, Jan. 28.

The steamship *North American*, Capt. Kerr, sailed at eight o'clock this morning for Liverpool.

# THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS.

## A Free Conversation on Constitutional Amendments.

## What Mr. Johnson Thinks of Tinkering the Organic Law.

## He Doubts the Propriety of Any Further Changes.

## But Concedes the Justice of Basing Representation on Voters.

## Taxation Should be Levied upon Actual Taxable Values.

## He Regrets the Agitation at Present of Negro Suffrage.

## A Foreshadowing of a Veto if the Senate Pass the District Bill.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, Jan. 28.

The following is the substance of a conversation which took place to-day between the President and a distinguished Senator.

The President said that he doubted the propriety at this time of making any further amendments to the constitution. One great amendment had already been made, by which slavery had forever been abolished within the limits of the United States, and a national guarantee thus given that that institution should never again exist in the land. Propositions to amend the constitution were becoming as numerous as preambles and resolutions at town meetings called to consider the most ordinary questions connected with the administration of local affairs. All this, in his opinion, had a tendency to diminish the dignity and prestige attached to the constitution of the country, and to lessen the respect and confidence of the people in their great charter of freedom. If, however, amendments are to be made to the constitution changing the basis of representation and taxation, (and he did not deem them at all necessary at the present time,) he knew of none better than a simple proposition embraced in a few lines making in each State the number of qualified voters the basis of representation, and the value of property the basis of direct taxation. Such a proposition could be embraced in the following terms: Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union according to the number of qualified voters in each State. Direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to the value of all taxable property in each State. An amendment of this kind would, in his opinion, place the basis of representation and direct taxation upon correct principles. The qualified voters were for the most part men who was subject to draft and enlistment when it was necessary to repel invasion, suppress rebellion and quell domestic violence and insurrection. They risk their lives, shed their blood, and peril their all to uphold the government and give protection, security and value to property. It seemed but just that property should compensate for the benefits thus conferred by defraying the expenses incident to its protection and enjoyment. Such an amendment, the President also suggested, would remove from Congress all issues in reference to the political equality of the races. It would leave the States to determine absolutely the qualifications of their own voters, with regard to color, and thus the number of representatives to which they would be entitled in Congress would depend upon the number upon which they conferred the right of suffrage. The President, in this connection, expressed the opinion that the agitation of the negro franchise question in the District of Columbia at this time was the mere entering wedge to the agitation of the question throughout the States, and was ill-timed, uncalled for, and calculated to do great harm. He believed that it would engender enmity, contention and strife between the two races, and lead to a war between them, which would result in great injury to both and the certain extermination of the negro population. Precedence, he thought, should be given to more important and urgent matters, legislation upon which was essential for the restoration of the Union, the peace of the country and the prosperity of the people.

RETURN OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

The U. S. steamer *De Soto*, with Secretary Seward and party on board, returned here this afternoon, after an absence of exactly four weeks, having left here on Dec. 31st, 1865. The *De Soto* proceeded directly to St. Thomas, and then made a complete tour of the West Indies, from St. Thomas in the east to Santa Cruz in the west, stopping at Santo Domingo City, Port-Au-Prince, the capital of Hayti, and Havana, spending a few days at each port, and being most cordially and hospitably received by the authorities and people everywhere. The two West Indian Republics, the Dominican and Haytien, were unexpectedly found at peace, all the recent troubles having been quieted. At Havana the party were hospitably entertained by the Captain-General. They left that port on Tuesday at noon, the thermometer at 111 degrees in the sun on the ship's deck, and arrived here at 4 o'clock to find it at 32. The entire party have been greatly improved in health and vigor, especially the Secretary and his son, who are now able to walk without the use of canes, for the first time in almost a year. The ladies of the party—Mrs. Frederick Seward and her sister, Miss Wharton—were also much benefitted. Capt. Walker, of the *De Soto*, and his officers, were very efficient in contributing to the enjoyment and pleasure of the excursion.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSION.

The Internal Revenue Commission, consisting of David A. Wells, of Troy, S. S. Hayes, of Chicago, and Stephen Chalwell, of Philadelphia, have completed their report, and it is now in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, who will probably transmit it to Congress to-morrow with a message containing his own approval of its recommendations. The chief general feature of the report is the recommendation of a large reduction in the Internal Revenue taxes, and facts and figures are presented to show how this can be safely accomplished. They also recommend the entire reorganization of the Internal Revenue system that it may be administered on a more economical and efficient basis. Among the specific recommendations of the commission is the removal of the tax on all printing and publishing material. A tax on cotton will be strongly advocated, and a bill will be submitted with the report for its imposition. The report is not only approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, but by all the members of the Ways and Means Committee who have examined it. It is voluminous and very interesting, comprising seventy closely printed pages.

INCREASE OF BANK CAPITAL.

It has been understood that Secretary McCulloch did not approve of the proposed increase of one hundred millions in the National Bank capital. It is proper to say, however, that Mr. McCulloch is in favor of this increase, which every day shows to be more and more necessary to the development of the business resources of the country. If Congress will so amend the National Bank Act as to require the banks to redeem at New-York, Boston or Philadelphia, this proposition is also recommended by Comptroller Clarke, and if adopted it is difficult to see what objection there can be successfully urged to a proposition which not only results in an absolute reduction of ten millions of the currency, but changes one hundred millions of irredeemable greenbacks into ninety millions of National Bank notes, equally well secured, redeemable at the business centres and subject to the legitimate business demands of the country, and yet not inflating the circulation when the business does not require it, as is the case with the present irredeemable legal-tenders.

ERRORS CORRECTED.

The statements telegraphed from Toronto to the effect that Mr. Ferguson Blair, the new leader of the Canadian Ministry, has said in a speech that assurances had been received from Washington that the prohibition of the cattle trade from Canada would be immediately removed, has no foundation in fact. The Secretary on the Treasury has given no such assurance. The only thing which could even be construed as looking to such a result is the fact that a bill is in preparation, supplementary to that already passed, which gives the Secretary of the Treasury the power and discretion to declare the prohibition on cattle importation from any foreign country removed, whenever in his opinion the facts will warrant it.

SEMMES THE PIRATE.

Raphael Semmes, of *Alabama* notoriety, Rear-Admiral and Brigadier-General, &c., has himself prepared an elaborate argument, which was presented to the President to-night by his counsel, Judge Hughes, in which he claims the benefit of the Sherman-Johnson parole, and that under this parole he is entitled to be discharged from prison until he shall be tried and convicted.

MEXICAN NEWS AND RUMORS.

Official news up to the 29th of December has been received here from El Paso, the present seat of the Mexican government. After the occupation of Chihuahua by the French, they sent an expedition to El Paso against President Juarez, who collected at that place Gen. Ferraga's division, and made other preparations to resist the invaders, with every chance of success. When the French heard of this they marched back to Chihuahua, thus abandoning the idea of attacking El Paso. The news from the interior is represented as quite encouraging. The impression prevailed in the whole country that the French would soon abandon Mexico.

COMPLIMENTARY SUPPER TO A JOURNALIST.

Various correspondents and editors of the newspaper press, representing all sections of the country, last night gave a complimentary supper to their popular and esteemed fellow journalist, Samuel M. Carpenter, who is on the eve of changing the field of his professional duties to South America.

WANT THEIR VOTES RECORDED.

Representatives Hubbell, of Ohio, and Whaley, of West Virginia, in addition to John L. Thomas, of Maryland, have sought to have their votes recorded against the District of Columbia Suffrage bill; but the request has been denied because of their absence from the House at the time the vote was taken on the passage of the bill.

SECRETARY STANTON'S RECEPTION.

Secretary Stanton and Mrs. Stanton gave their second reception last evening, which was attended by an immense throng of the most distinguished people here, among whom were Gens. Grant, Thomas, and Hancock, and Admiral Farragut. Some of the toilets of the ladies were the richest and the most expensive yet worn here this season.

THE TENNESSEE MEMBERS.

As we have heretofore intimated, a resolution will be offered this week in Congress declaring that the members elect from Tennessee are entitled to their seats. It is claimed by some of the Tennessee delegation that, after a thorough canvass, they find a sufficient number of votes to pass the resolution when offered.

THE PRAYER FROM TENNESSEE.

Information has just reached official circles here from the undoubted loyal people of Tennessee, to the effect that the authors of the prayer of the loyal Tennesseeans, presented to the Committee on Reconstruction a few days ago, praying protection from the rebel majority which they allege will soon resume political control of the State, are a mere handful of the extreme radical element of East Tennessee, headed by the Secretary of Gov. Brownlow. The loyal Tennesseeans represent that the lawlessness and violence complained of by the radicals are the result of the recklessness of law and of the violence of which the radicals themselves have been guilty.

INTERNAL REVENUE PENALTIES.

The fines, penalties and forfeitures collected in internal revenue cases for the six months last past, amount to $650,000.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

### The Great Debate on the Constitutional Amendment—Diversity of Opinions—The Closing Speeches—An Evil which should be Understood—Mr. Lincoln in Bronze, Marble and Plaster—Senator Morgan's Reception.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1866.

In one of my recent letters I said the present House of Representatives was the ablest body of men that Congress had contained for many years; and my assertion is not only borne out by the concurrent opinions of some of the oldest members, who are the best of judges, but by the course of the great debate on the Constitutional Amendment, which has been almost the whole business before the House during this entire week, until to-day—which, by previous agreement, is devoted to speech-making in Committee of the Whole on the President's message—Mr. Washburne in the chair, and Mr. Speaker Colfax in New-York, electrifying a great audience at the Cooper Institute with the glories of the Occident.

The diversity of sentiments developed on this amendment is very surprising to the original movers of the proposition. A large majority are undoubtedly in favor of clearing off the *fungi* which adheres to the constitution since slavery was cut out of the body politic. If the negroes of the South are not to represent themselves at the ballot-box, certainly there is no justice in permitting their former masters to represent them. The *idea* is almost unanimously indorsed, but its application develops as many theories as ever existed among doctors who proverbially disagree. Hardly a single proposition yet submitted—for a dozen have been offered by members on top of that committee—that does not in some way upturn the practice, the decisions, and the constitutional interpretations of the last twenty years, until the more radical members have been forced into the position that Congress has the power to regulate the elective franchise in the States, and that they care not a fig for former constitutions or precedents, and that they mean to have the constitution interpreted hereafter in a new light. This was strikingly exemplified in the towering debate on Wednesday between Shellabarger, Roscoe Conkling, and Thad. Stevens, when Shellabarger—under the forcible questioning of Conkling—successively abandoned every position, until he took refuge behind the constitution as "he hoped it would be;" and Mr. Stevens, who, not for the first time, as he said himself, expressed his contempt for the constitution "as it unfortunately was." That scene was one of the most interesting, and the debate was certainly one of the ablest, that has yet taken place in the House. It is impossible to say what the result will be when the question comes to a vote on Tuesday. Perhaps the debate on Monday, which will include Raymond, Conkling, and Stevens, may give a clearer aspect to the question than now exists. An impression exists that if the amendment as it now stands is rejected, the committee will report it in a new form.

The army bill now before the Senate, known as Mr. Wilsons' will receive consideration from high military sources during the coming week. Gen. Grant has sent for Gens. Sherman, Thomas and Meade, and the two first-named have already arrived, for the purpose of giving them an opportunity to consider the reorganization of the army. Gen. Sheridan would have been sent for, but that his presence at New-Orleans, in view of the condition of affairs on the Rio Grande, is eminently necessary. Gens. Grant and Sherman had quite a lengthy interview with the President this morning.

I wish to say a word regarding an evil which is increasing every day, and which is leading to much distress. From all parts of the country soldiers, both able-bodied and disabled, but particularly the latter class, are rushing to this city, under the impression that they will be at once employed in some of the government departments. The headquarters of the armies of the United States are besieged by hundreds of one-armed and one-legged men, who have come hither under the expectation of being appointed messengers or porters, or securing other employment for which they are fitted. It is estimated that there are five hundred more such applicants here now than there are places for them. Everything is done for them that can be by the authorities, but it is simply folly for men to go to the expense of coming here from distant States, and then have to subsist on charity when they get here.

Since Mr. Lincoln's death, so many attempts have been made to perpetuate his memory by the work of art, and with such poor artistic success in most cases, that it is really gratifying to find something produced worthy of commendation. Mrs. Joseph Ames, an [illegible] head of Mr. Lincoln, which is unanimously [illegible] the merit of being a most excellent likeness in both feature and expression. Mrs. Ames was intimately acquainted with Mr. Lincoln—knowing him best in his social, private hours, when he laid aside his cares for a moment and asked her to tell him of her experiences among the wounded heroes of the battle. Mrs. Ames, during the war, spent much of her time among the wounded and at the front. After death she took the exact measurement of Mr. Lincoln's head, and has since produced a half-size bust, which receives high commendation from all who have seen it, including particularly President Johnson, Gen. Grant and Mr. Seward, and the Joint Committee on the Library have ordered a copy in marble, life-size, for the marble room of the Senate. Mrs. Ames' success has induced her to send a copy to Europe, to be reproduced in bronze or Parian marble, and numerous orders are now being given for it here in plaster. The object of the artist is purely a philanthropic one, the proceeds being devoted to the establishment of a home in New-York for the care and instruction of the orphans of soldiers and sailors. The price at which it is afforded, ten dollars, will enable every admirer of the lamented President to possess an excellent likeness of him. Everyone will wish the lady success in her efforts.

Notwithstanding the very uncomfortable weather, the past week has witnessed a nightly round of brilliant social festivity. The reception of Secretary Harlan and lady, on Monday evening, was followed by a great throng at the President's on Tuesday evening; while on Wednesday, which was one of the most inclement nights of the season, Hon. Freeman Clarke and lady gave a most delightful entertainment to a select and distinguished company, who were made to feel to the fullest extent the elegant hospitality of one of our soundest financial statesmen, and his refined and cultivated family.

On Thursday night Senator Morgan, Secretary McCulloch and Speaker Colfax all gave receptions, which were all very largely attended. Senator and Mrs. Morgan's was the first of the season, and there certainly has not been a more brilliant gathering in the national capital for many years, and perhaps never; for the past five years has produced the most noted men of the time, and many of them were there. It would be invidious to enumerate a part and yet not all the distinguished company; but when the list leads off with Grant, Farragut, Stanton, and the ladies of their families, it is easy for the reader to build the pyramid of social and political distinction, and not leave out any one worthy of being included. I need hardly add that the cordial manner of Senator Morgan and his accomplished lady, and the elegant concomitants of the mansion and the occasion were in perfect keeping with the reputation of New-York's wealthy merchant and distinguished Senator.

Last evening Secretary Welles and family gave their second reception, which was very fully attended and as brilliant as usual. To-night Secretary and Mrs. Stanton will receive their friends again with their customary elegance and hospitality. CYMON.

## FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

### Gen. Canales Denounces Union with the Yankees—Further Particulars of the Capture of Bagdad—Murder of American Ladies and Children.

*From the N. O. Picayune of Jan. 21.*

We have received copies of the Matamoros *Ranchero*, of the 6th and 7th, containing full accounts of the occurrences at Bagdad. Those contained in the paper of the 6th have already been published; those of the 7th are fully confirmatory of them.

The *Ranchero* says on its Spanish side that it has taken pains to sift all the information received and give only that which is most reliable.

It also furnishes on its Spanish side, the information that Gen. Canales has issued a proclamation to his soldiers, advising them "to submit to the Imperial authorities rather than unite in fillibustering expeditions with Yankees." It also says that Canales has more prudence than the other malcontents, and has read in the book of the future that the Empire is founded on the nationality of Mexico, and that the Monroe doctrine aims at the conquest of Mexico and the disappearance of its name from the map of the world.

The news about the Bagdad affair is given thus on the 7th:

From a gentleman who left Bagdad at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, we obtain some additional particulars of the surprise and capture of that place. Our account before published is mainly correct.

There were some four hundred negroes under command of United States officers, who comprised and had complete charge of the fillibuster expedition, all under command of Reed.

The Captain of the post was taken prisoner by three American officers while asleep in his room.

The commander of the post, and Mr. Le Grand, and Mr. J. Cooper were missing, and their whereabouts were unknown.

The negroes remained in possession of Bagdad until after daylight yesterday morning, when they recrossed to Clarksville, after which Cortina's men crossed and took possession of the place, and held it up to latest advices.

Mr. Castanares, Collector of the port of Matamoras, with his son, were on their way to the City of Mexico, made their escape across the river to Brazos, by tying white handkerchiefs around their hats.

Every species of movable property were crossed from Bagdad to Clarksville. Even iron safes were crossed and their contents rifled on the American bank, in full view of United States troops and citizens.

Seventeen dead negroes were found in the Le Grand warehouse, which shows how well the *Antonia* did her work.

One French war steamer was lying at the mouth of the river, and another was cruising up and down the beach opposite the town.

The French mail steamer, which was to have left on the 6th inst., sailed for Vera Cruz immediately on the commencement of the attack, on Friday morning last.

Dr. Rance, of this city with his family, was at Bagdad waiting an opportunity to embark for New-Orleans. Their trunks, fourteen in all, were rifled of their contents by the negroes, leaving the doctor and his family with nothing but the clothes on their backs. Many others shared the same fate.

The Sheriff of Cameron County, Texas, crossed to Bagdad yesterday and hung a negro—cause unknown.

When our informant left it was positively ascertained that Mr. Alonzo, the Alcalde of Bagdad, and Lieut. Delmontes were killed, and Capt. Gomez and Lieut. Castro wounded. Two American ladies are also reported to have been killed.

Two children, being met going to market by negroes, were murdered by them, and then robbed of their market money.

Several Frenchmen, citizens of Bagdad, are known to have been assassinated. Four wounded Imperial soldiers were at Clarksville.

The negroes are impudently parading the streets of Clarksville, displaying whatever they may have taken from Bagdad.

A large amount of property which the fillibusters could not take with them they destroyed.

The Imperial troops in Bagdad after their capture were quartered in the old St. Charles Hotel as prisoners.

All persons found parading the streets of Bagdad are shot down.

The gunboat *Antonia* arrived up from Bagdad yesterday morning, with a good sized shot-hole through her between wind and water. We have been unable to obtain any further particulars of the part she took in the affair of the fillibusters at Bagdad, more than a general confirmation of our previous account. Two men were killed and one wounded on the *Antonia*.

### Protest Against the Reciprocity Treaty.

Philadelphia, Sunday, Jan. 28.

A large meeting was recently held at Williamsport, Penn., at which the agricultual, lumbering and other interests of that region were represented. Resolutions were adopted against the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada as ruinous to the interests of the United States and advantageous only to the British Provinces.

### A Mississippi Cotton Steamer Burned—Loss of Life.

Cairo, Sunday, Jan. 28.

The steamer *Ashiar Agnes*, with 1,020 bales of cotton, was recently burned on the Alabama River, Georgia. The boat was valued at $60,000; insured for that amount. Most of the cotton was insured. Five or six negroes were lost.

### The Eightieth New-York.

Norfolk, Va., Saturday, Jan. 27.

The 80th New-York Regiment has been mustered out, and will leave for home on the 29th.

### Burglaries in Brooklyn on Saturday Night.

The house of Mr. James McNulty, corner of Middagh and Fulton streets, was feloniously entered on Saturday night, through the hall door, (which had been left unlocked,) and a suit of clothes, $300 in bills, and a gold watch, in all valued at $450, was taken away. The money and clothing were stolen from the room in which Mr. McNulty was sleeping.

The plumbing-shop of John Read, No. 72 Jay-street, was broken open on Saturday night and about 25 pounds of solder was stolen therefrom, value $7.

Thomas Boland and Corneilus Carr were arrested on Saturday night by Officers DeCamp and Smith, of the Forty-second Precinct Police, on suspicion of having been loitering about Lightbody's plumbing establishment in Columbia-street, near Fulton, under such circumstances as to warrant their arrest. They were held for a hearing.

About 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, Mr. R. D. Porter, of the firm of Scott & Porter, stationers and printers, No. 56 Fulton-street, saw a man unlock and enter his store, which he (Mr. Porter) relocked on the outside. Immediately after, he notified Officers Masterson, Fox and Turner, who being joined by Capt. Jacobs and Roundsman Phelan, were posted in front and rear. A ladder being procured, Capt. Jacobs and Officer Fox entered one of the second-story windows and after a long search the alleged burglar was found concealed beneath some straw in the coal-cellar. He proved to be the foreman of the establishment, having entered by means of a false key, which was found in the door. His name is Charles Perrine. He was held for a hearing.

Sometime during the night of the 26th inst., the grocery store of Heissenbuttle & Weisse, corner of Atlantic and Furman streets, was feloniously entered by breaking out the panels of the front basement door and stealing an overcoat valued at $26, the property of the bookkeeper of the establishment.

A Good Farm.—We would call attention to the advertisement of a first-class farm in Columbia County, one-third heavily timbered, stocked with fine-wool Merino sheep, and with mansion-house ready furnished for occupation.

**An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.**

*From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.*

Dr. M. Levett has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is, in short, the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others. M. LEVETT, Dentist, No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

[*Advertisement.*]

A Short Story but Interesting.—No genuine European extract for the handkerchief could be afforded here, under the present tariff, at less than twice the price of Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus"—a more delicious, permanent and healthful perfume than any one of them.—*Portsmouth Chronicle.*


**Don't Fail to Procure Mrs. Winslow's** SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It has been used for 30 years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Thirty-five cents a bottle. Offices, No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

**Colgate's Honey Soap.**

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

**Burnett's Cocoaine has received universal indorsement.** No other preparation possesses such remarkable properties for embellishing and strengthening the hair, and rendering it dark and glossy. It cures baldness and eradicates dandruff. It has stood the test of time and competition. Sold all over the world.

**'Tis a Fact, and one Trial will Convince you**, that DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR cures burns, piles, corns, bunions, rheumatism, frost bites and skin diseases. For sale by all druggists and at depot, No. 43 Liberty-st., New-York, at 25 cents a box.

**Bradbury's**
SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES.
"They are the best square piano-forte I have ever played upon."—Harry Sanderson.
"They are very superior instruments."—Gottschalk.
"They possess in the highest degree all the essentials of a perfect piano."—Wm. Mason.
ROBERT BONNER, Esq., proprietor of the New-York *Ledger*, says, January, 1866: "We bought one of BRADBURY'S instruments last Spring, and are confident that no better piano could be made."
WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 427 Broome-st.

**Seventh Regiment Reception.**
Ladies, use GEORGE W. LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH. It renders the complexion clear and beautiful. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot No. 74 Fulton-st.

**Important Notice.**
THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1867.
New-York, Jan. 22, 1866.
A further extension of time for presenting applications for space at the above-named exhibition until the 1st of March next having been arranged, it is desirable, with a view to a well-selected representation of the mechanical inventions of the United States, that the number of applications should be as large as possible; and all engineers, miners, owners of mines, agricultural and mineral producers, inventors and agents, or assignees of inventors are, therefore, respectfully urged to forward to this agency their names and residences, and those of all other parties known to them to be interested in or having control of useful inventions, in order that forms of application may be sent to them.
All applications should be made upon the proper blank forms which are furnished gratuitously by the undersigned, and should be sent to this office before the 1st of March next; but parties whose applications shall be accepted will have until the 1st of December for the delivery of their articles at New-York.
Full printed information, circulars and documents will be furnished by the undersigned to all parties applying therefor, either personally or by letter.
J. C. DERBY,
United States Agent Paris Universal Exposition, No. 5 Spruce-st. (*Tribune* Buildings) and No. 40 Park-row, (*Times* Building,) New-York.

LII. Part LII.
OF
BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT,
FOR JANUARY, 1866.
WILL BE READY ON TUESDAY.
The January number of BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT, PART 52, containing a GENERAL INDEX for the past two years, will be ready for delivery on TUESDAY, the 30th inst. Yearly subscription terms and prices as before.
Under the head of "Specialties," the able editor has compiled the leading articles on the
CHOLERA
during the six months' retrospect, which will be read at this time with absorbing interest. The work has been delayed a few days in consequence of this additional matter enlarging the usual number of pages.
For sale by all booksellers.
W. A. TOWNSEND, Publisher, No. 55 Walker-st., New York.

**Tickets for the**
SEVENTH REGIMENT RECEPTION
can be obtained of the committee.
ELEGANT SCARFS, TIES, AND GLOVES,
for balls and parties, at PEREGO'S,
No. 187 Broadway, and No. 86 Nassau-st.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye.**
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

**Snow Boots,**
And all kinds of warm and water-proof Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Gents and Boys, cheap, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway.
E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

**An Editorial from the Brooklyn Daily TIMES.**—"METCALFE, the eminent pharmaceutist, has discovered a remedy for rheumatism, which he believes to be an infallible specific. We are personally cognizant of some extraordinary cures it has effected. The price is trifling—$1 only—and many men would cheerfully give $50 for a certain cure of this dreadful and wide-spread disease. Metcalfe is advertising this remedy in all the leading papers of the country, and the sale of this great rheumatic remedy is already very extensive. We expect to see him before many years among the Brandreths and Ayres, and other patent medicine millionaires of the day."

**The Great Seventh Regiment Reception.** Beautiful white satin gaiters and slippers, patent leather boots, all styles of shoes for receptions, parties and balls; also, warm water-proof boots and overshoes, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway.
E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

**Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia,** will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, only from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Advice free. For examining lungs with his Respirometer $3. His medicines can always be obtained there.

**Second-Hand Safes in large numbers,** of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 271 Chestnut-st., Phila.

**Pyle's O. K. Soap—the People's Friend**—For laundry, bathing and toilet use, becomes extremely hard and unliable to waste. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot, No. 350 Washington-st.

**3,500 Bricks per hour are made by the** NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, which, without a question, is the best brick machine in America. ABRAM REQUA, General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

**Trusses, Abdomen Supporters, Shoulder** Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, Crutches and Suspensory Bandages. A lady attendant. MARSH BROS., No. 542 Broadway.

**The Celebrated Diamond Parlor Matches** for sale at 25, 30 and 35 cents per dozen boxes. Wholesale and retail. Manufacturers' depot at Lodi Manufacturing Company's office, No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

**Babbittonian Penmanship.**—A beautiful self-teaching system and seventy-two assorted Babbittonian Pens sent postpaid for $2. Address BABBITT & WILT, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

**The Florence Gold Medal Lock-stitch** Sewing Machine, with reversible feed. NO. 505 BROADWAY, New-York.

**Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines** for sale, repaired and to let, as usual, by J. T. ELLIS. No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st.

**The Improved Elliptic Sewing Machines,** A. H. SUPLEE, No. 537 Broadway. Agents wanted.

**Trusses, &c.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

**Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for** Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

**Grover & Baker's Highest Premium** Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

**A Silent Sewing Machine**—Making the celebrated "Willcox & Gibbs Stitch"—strong, elastic and durable. WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

**Wedding Cards of the Latest Styles** furnished by A. DEMAREST, Engraver, 182 Broadway.

**Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine,** 625 Broadway.

**Howe Sewing Machine Company.**—Elias Howe, Jr., President, 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

**Much Sickness with Children,**
As well as adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. Brown's "VERMIFUGE COMFITS" are effectual in destroying worms, and can do no possible injury to the most delicate child.


## DIED.

Adams.—At Albany, on Friday, Jan. 26, of apoplexy, Robert Sage Adams, in the 41st year of his age.
Funeral on Monday, 29th inst., at 2 P. M.

Bogart.—After a lingering illness, on Sunday morning, Jan. 28, at Jamaica, L. I., George Bogart, aged 47 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains by Long Island Railroad at 9:30 o'clock, at 11:30 o'clock, from Hunter's Point; also by Brooklyn Central Railroad at 8:45, 10:45 A. M.

Carnegie.—On Sunday, Jan. 28, Mr. George Carnegie, a native of Ayr, Scotland, aged 66 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral on Wednesday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 58 West 33th-st.

Day.—On Saturday, Jan. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., George W. Day, Jr., aged 8 years, son of George W. and Olin F. Day.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 183 West 28th-st.

Decker.—On Sunday, Jan. 28, of inflammation of the brain, Clarence, second son of Matthew M. and Miranda Decker, aged 10 years and 6 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 3 Boorman-place, West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

Forbes.—On Sunday, Jan. 28, Mary A., wife of Chas. Forbes.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, corner of 141st-st. and 11th-av., on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 9 A. M. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

Hanford.—At Irving, Chatauqua County, on Friday, Jan. 19, John W. Hanford, formerly of Westport, Conn., in the 83d year of his age.

Hascy.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Jan. 28, Charles Edgar Hascy, infant son of Alonzo C. and Emily H. Hascy.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of his grandfather, Alonzo Hascy, No. 167 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 30, at 1½ o'clock punctually.

Lawrence.—On Saturday, Jan. 27, Sarah Augusta Lawrence, daughter of the late John L. Lawrence.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st.

Nash.—On Friday evening, Jan. 26, Hannah Nash, widow of the late David Nash, of Watervliet, N. Y., in the 70th year of her age.
Her funeral will take place on Monday, Jan. 29, at 10 A. M., from the residence of her son, L. P. Nash, No. 11 West 19th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

Ricard.—On Saturday, Jan. 27, after a short illness, Abigail, wife of George Ricard, in the 65th year of her age.
Funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the Universalist Church, corner of 4th and South 3d sts., Williamsburgh. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.
☞ Newport, R. I., and California papers please copy.

Robbins.—At Port Jefferson, L. I., on Friday, Jan. 26, Charry E. Robbins, aged 50 years, 2 months and 28 days.

Seabold.—On Sunday, Jan. 28, after a lingering illness, Ferdinand, youngest son of Jacob and Mary Seabold, aged 20 years and 24 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, to be held at the Methodist Episcopal Church in 86th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

Sullivan.—On Sunday, Jan. 28, at the New-York Institution for the Blind, James Sullivan, aged 17 years.

## MISCELLANEOUS.


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BUSINESS SUITS,
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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.
ONE 50 CENT BOTTLE
WILL CURE MORE COMPLAINTS—AND PREVENT THE SYSTEM AGAINST SUDDEN ATTACKS OF EPIDEMIC AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES—THAN ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EXPENDED FOR OTHER MEDICINES OR MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.
THE MOMENT RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS APPLIED EXTERNALLY, OR TAKEN INTERNALLY, ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS—PAIN, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE, CEASES TO EXIST.

1849. ASIATIC CHOLERA. 1849.
IN 1849 RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURED OVER 10,000 PERSONS SEIZED WITH ASIATIC CHOLERA, AND, BY ITS TIMELY USE AS A PREVENTIVE, SAVED OVER ONE MILLION OF LIVES.

1856. YELLOW FEVER. 1856.
In 1856 RADWAY'S READY RELIEF cured thousands of persons seized with Yellow Fever. As a preventive of this terrible disease, Dr. Frederick B. Page, of Mississippi, urged its use to the Medical Boards of the Southern States, and publicly recommended it as the most certain safeguard in the world.

DURING THE WAR
More lives were saved by the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF than from the best efforts of the medical staff. We have hundreds of letters proving this fact. We have the evidence to prove that in cases where men, by exposure to malarious swamps, bottom lands, rice fields, &c., used RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, invariably escaped sickness; those who did not were seized with Dysentery, Swamp Fevers, Bilious Fevers, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Rheumatism, &c., and those only who, when thus seized, used the READY RELIEF, entirely recovered.

ITS UNIVERSAL USE.
It cures the worst diseases incidental to all climates. It has been tested in Asia, Africa, South America, Europe, East and West Indies, and cured the worst forms of cholera, dysentery, fluxes, fevers, yellow fever, swamp, marsh, ship and other fevers and never failed in protecting persons who used it as a preventive against attacks.

WHY NOT?
If RADWAY'S READY RELIEF possesses such remarkable *disinfecting, neutralizing*, strengthening, aperient, soporific, anodyne and other properties, as to cure the worst forms of disease as they exist, in the most sickly climates of the world, and where the poisonous malaria is so thick that "you may almost cut it with a knife," why not cure, with the great ease it does, all sorts of fevers of the milder type in our own climate? Diarrhea, dysentery, fever and ague, bilious fever, influenza, &c., are but the milder and weaker forms of the more terrible diseases. If it cures the worst forms as they exist in the most sickly climates, it will readily cure the less as they prevail amongst us.

DOMESTIC PURPOSES.
Every family should be provided with a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. One bottle costs only 50 cents, and this bottle can be used for various purposes, with the assurance of doing more permanent good than *one hundred dollars expended for other medicines and physicians' prescriptions*. If suddenly seized with sickness, the use of the Relief will instantly arrest the disease and afford immediate ease to the patient.

TEN YEARS' RHEUMATISM
CURED BY RUBBING THE SPINE WITH
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
ROBT. ELY, Esq., aged 60, has been afflicted with Rheumatism for 10 years. For the past 12 months he was confined to his room perfectly helpless. His limbs were distorted, swollen and misshapen; his hands cramped so that he could neither move his fingers nor open nor shut his hands; rheumatic pains ran riot all over his body; moving him from his bed involved the most intense suffering. He was induced to have his spine rubbed one hour, morning and night, with RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. The first rubbing gave him ease; a few successive rubbings relieved him of pain; one month's application of the RELIEF and a few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS cured him. He is now a well and hearty man, and uses the RELIEF and PILLS occasionally only.

A FAMILY MEDICINE.
As a family medicine it is the most useful remedy known to the world. If seized with pain or sickness or threatened with any malignant disease, its use will quickly cure the patient and protect the system against attacks. IN A FEW MINUTES after the application of the READY RELIEF externally, or its administration internally, the patient, seized with the most excruciating PAINS, ACHES, CRAMPS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT, LUMBAGO, FEVER AND AGUE, SPASMS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, DIPHTHERIA, CONGESTION, or INFLAMMATION, will enjoy ease and comfort.
IMPORTANT.—TO FARMERS AND OTHERS residing in sparsely settled districts where it is difficult to secure the services of a physician, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is invaluable. It can be used with positive assurance of doing good in all cases where *pain or discomfort* is experienced, or if seized with INFLUENZA, DIPHTHERIA, SORE THROAT, BAD COUGHS, HOARSENESS, BILIOUS COLIC, INFLAMMATION of the BOWELS, STOMACH, LUNGS, LIVER, KIDNEYS; or with CROUP, QUINSY, FEVER AND AGUE, or with NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, TIC DOLOREUX, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, or with LUMBAGO, PAIN IN THE BACK, or RHEUMATISM, or with DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, or DYSENTERY, or with BURNS, SCALDS or BRUISES, or with STRAINS, CRAMPS or SPASMS. The application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF *will cure you* of the worst of these complaints in a few hours.
RHEUMATISM.—This painful disease has baffled the most skillful physicians and popular remedies. It is the most difficult of diseases to treat—*yet* RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has never failed in affording immediate relief to the sufferer; and in all cases of Acute, Inflammatory or Nervous Rheumatism, to effect a permanent cure. In Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, RADWAY'S CLEANSING SYRUP, called *Renovating Resolvent*, should be taken as an adjunct with the READY RELIEF.

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We shall issue in No. 541 of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, to be published on Feb. 1, 1866, a large two-page engraving, commemorating
THE CENTENARY OF METHODISM,
CONTAINING ACCURATE PORTRAITS OF
John and Charles Wesley, Capt. Webb, Adam Clarke, Francis Asbury and Joseph Benson, the great originators, founders, and exponents of Methodism in England and America.
Views of the Old Rigging Loft in William-st., New-York, where the first Methodist Meetings were held;
The First Wesley Chapel in John-st., New-York;
St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., New-York;
The former residence of Philip Embery, and his tomb at Ashgrove, N. Y.; also, portraits of
The living Bishops of the M. E. Church,
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From photographs by Hallett Brothers, No. 150 Bowery, New-York.
The article accompanying the illustration is from the pen of Abel Stevens, LL. D., author of the "History of Methodism," written expressly for this paper.
In addition to which, we shall give twenty-two beautiful illustrations of events of the day.

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PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY, JAN. 27.
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A handsome crown 8vo volume, with steel portrait and fac-simile poems. Price $2 25.
No collection of this kind has appeared in America since the edition, now exceedingly rare, published in Philadelphia in 1809. The Poems of the Revolution, by which the author's reputation was established, are now brought together in one volume for the first time.
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The book is replete with anecdote and biographical information respecting the past celebrities of New-York from the days of the Revolution, including statesmen, politicians, editors, actors, physicians, lawyers, divines, and others.
Some idea may be formed of its interest as a memorial of the past from the index, which numbers over 500 personal references.
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A MAGNIFICENT NUMBER.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
FOR
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Steel plate of "The Crossing Sweeper," from a picture by Frith, the painter of the celebrated "Derby Day."
A superb Colored Fashion-plate. A picture in tints, "Drifting with the Tide." An original design of a Skating picture. A Winter Walking Suit. Walking Costume for a Young Lady. Evening Dress and Robe Dress, original Designs. Four designs for Fashionable Headdresses. Two designs of Opera Hoods. Four Fashionable Cloak Patterns, Crochet and Embroidery Patterns. Six New Styles of Bonnets. Dresses for Boys and Girls. Aprons and Sleeves. Book-markers. Braided Shoe-bag. Pear-shaped Pincushion. Garden Mitten. Knitted Muff, &c., &c.
"Rispah's Idols," by Marion Harland, is continued. "Mrs. Washington Potts," by the late Miss Eliza Leslie, is concluded. Miss Mary W. Janvrin, Miss S. Annie Frost, with other writers of eminence, also contribute to this number. For sale by all the dealers.

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## POLITICAL.


TWENTIETH WARD, ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, UNION ASSOCIATION.—Will meet at headquarters, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st., MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, at 7½ o'clock.
C. H. TUCKER, President.
GERARD B. NASH, Secretary.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28, 1865.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of an act of the General Assembly, hereto annexed, proposals are invited and will be received for thirty days, expiring Jan. 31, 1866, for the purchase of one million dollars of bonds of the State, payable in twenty years, bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum, and secured by the pledge of all the proceeds of the sales of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State.
Bids will be received as low as one thousand dollars, to be addressed to the Governor of the State, and indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Bonds."
For the information of capitalists and others who may wish to invest in these bonds, a statement is annexed, prepared by the Register of the Land Office, showing the number of acres of swamp land remaining unsold, and from which, it will be seen, the security offered for the redemption of the bonds and the payment of the accruing interest, is ample and certain. With the present depreciation of paper currency below the standard of gold, these bonds offer inducements for investment of capital that cannot fail to be appreciated by the moneyed men of the country.
J. MADISON WELLS, Governor of Louisiana.

[No. 35.]
An Act to authorize the Governor to issue the bonds of the State for the amount of one million of dollars and to provide for the payment of the same, to defray the expenses of building levees, in accordance with the contracts made by him and the Levee Commissioners appointed for that purpose.
SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That the Governor of this State is hereby authorized to issue the bonds of the State, to be signed by him, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, and sealed with the seal of the State, in sums as he shall think proper, up to the amount of one million of dollars, payable in twenty years, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum.
SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the Governor, in conjunction with the Board of Levee Commissioners, shall advertise for thirty days in the official paper, and in other papers, published in the City of New-Orleans, for proposals for the purchase of the bonds issued under the provisions of this act; and upon the receipt of the bids the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall have the power to accept or reject the same, as they may deem best; provided that in the event of the bids being under par and rejected, the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall be and are hereby authorized to pledge said bonds, or any part thereof, to borrow the money necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, until the Legislature shall otherwise provide or direct.
SEC. 3. *Be further enacted, &c.*, That to secure the payment of the said bonds and all interest that may accrue thereon, all the proceeds of the sale of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State are hereby pledged.
SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, that if during the year, the proceeds of the sale of public or swamp lands belonging to the State so pledged for the redemption of said bonds after reserving an amount sufficient to meet the interest coupons, there should be a surplus, said surplus shall be applied to the purchase from the lowest bidder of such bonds issued under this act, and the Governor and the Commissioners or a majority of them, shall have the right of rejecting all bids, demanding more than the face of the bonds, for which purpose public notice shall be given by the Governor in the official gazette and one other gazette in or out of the State, for sixty days, inviting proposals from bondholders for the sale of the bonds therein described.
SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect from and after date.
(Signed) DUNCAN S. CAGE, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) ALBERT VOORHIES, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved Dec. 22, 1865.
(Signed) J. MADISON WELLS, Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary of State.
Statement of unsold Swamp Lands in the different land offices of the State of Louisiana:

| District. | Unsold Swamp Lands on the 1st Nov, 1861. | Sold since Nov. 1, 1861. | Swamp Lands remaining unsold. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Southwestern | 2,002,286 57 | 75,506 36 | 1,926,780 21 |
| North Red River | 813,798 45 | 50,696 37 | 763,102 11 |
| Northwestern | 295,403 88 | 54,546 63 | 240,857 26 |
| Greensburg | 214,329 61 | 20,141 30 | 194,188 31 |
| Southeastern | 1,524,112 90 | 4,172 84 | 1,519,940 06 |
| Total | 4,849,931 44 | 205,063 50 | 4,644,867 94 |

ADOLPH DUPRE, Register of Land Office.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.
[SEAL.] FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller.
No. 1,624.

NOTICE.—THE MISSISQUOI BANK, FORMERLY located and doing business at Sheldon, Franklin County, Vermont, having been represented insolvent and enjoined by the Court of Chancery, and the undersigned appointed receiver, and the time limited to six months from this date within which the creditors of said bank must present and prove their claims against said bank, creditors are hereby notified that the undersigned will receive such claims at the banking-house of said bank, in Sheldon, Vermont. D. D. WEAD, Receiver.
SHELDON, Vermont, Jan. 17, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT books for the subscription of the additional capital of one hundred thousand dollars, will be open at the office of the company until the 31st inst.
The present shareholders will be entitled to an award equal to fifty per cent. of their stock.
H. C. BEACH, Secretary.

TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE No. 10 PINE-ST.
AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES of the TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY, held Jan. 15, 1866, a dividend of One Per Cent. upon their capital stock of one million dollars, was declared payable Feb. 2, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 22 to Feb. 2, inclusive.
J. P. HOGARTH, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Stocks and Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1866, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank.
The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, 9th inst.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS IN THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—By order of the Board of Directors, a requisition of five dollars ($5) per share has been made on the stock of this company, payable by the 1st day of February, at the office of Messrs. Hart & Purcell, No. 14 Broadway.
JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, President.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the American Honduras Company, for the election of trustees, will take place at the office of the company, No. 25 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M. HENRY QUINPEL, Jr., Sec'y.

BRITISH-AMERICAN COAL CO.'S SCRIP WANTED—$20,000 at $5 per cent. Apply to A. R. LAWRENCE, No. 41 Beaver street.

## FINANCIAL.

**NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY.**
NO. 14 BROAD-ST.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
DIRECTORS.
A. A. Low, W. Butler Duncan,
L. Von Hoffman, George D. Cragin,
Jonathan Thorne, Herman Marcuse,
Joel Wolfe, Richard Lathers,
James B. Johnston, Martin Bates,
David Dows, C. F. Dambmann,
U. A. Murdock, Noah L. Wilson.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President pro tem.
JAMES P. WALLACE, Vice-President.
SAMUEL G. OGDEN, Treasurer.
CASH ADVANCES MADE ON MERCHANDISE, IN STORE AND IN TRANSIT, STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES. Also, on shipments to Europe.
This company is prepared to take the management of real and personal estate, to negotiate loans for States and corporations, and to collect interest, coupons, &c. Certificates of deposits will be issued, bearing interest.

STEPHEN H. CONDICT, New-York. DAVID JENNINGS, Charleston, S. C.
BYRON SHERMAN, New-York. WM. M. TUNNO, Savannah, Ga.
**CONDICT, SHERMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
No. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Give special attention to collections throughout the Southern States. Solicit deposits, subject to check at sight, from banks, bankers and individuals, and allow interest by agreement. Execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of gold, and of government and other securities.
Sell Foreign Exchange, and buy and sell Exchange on Charleston and Savannah.
D. JENNINGS & CO., Charleston, S. C. W. M. TUNNO & CO., Savannah, Ga.

**EWELL & CLARKE,**
(SUCCESSORS TO STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,)
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 57 Exchange-place and No. 19 Broad-st., NEW-YORK.
Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale on commission of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BONDS, RAILROAD and PETROLEUM STOCKS.
Mail and telegraphic orders executed with dispatch. Interest allowed on deposits.

**H. J. MESSENGER,**
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.
Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

**FISK & HATCH,**
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.
Agents for the sale of the UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R., and of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.
Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the
REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

## MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Nos. 108 and 110 Broadway, ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1865.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Unearned Premiums, Jan. 1, 1865 | | $319,661 96 |
| Premiums received in 1865, as follows: | | |
| On Marine risks | $537,380 50 | |
| On Fire risks | 844,905 33 | —$1,382,285 93 |
| Total Premiums | | $1,701,947 89 |
| Premiums marked off as earned from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1865 | $1,398,532 24 | |
| Less Return Premiums | 103,186 18 | |
| Net Earned Premiums | | $1,294,346 06 |
| Losses paid during the year. | | |
| On Marine risks | $332,997 07 | |
| On Fire risks | 373,397 57 | |
| Total losses | $706,394 64 | |
| Reserved for losses unadjusted | 157,995 99 | |
| Expenses, Reinsurance, Commissions and Taxes, (less interest received) | 275,340 53 | —$1,139,731 16 |
| Net Profit | | $155,614 90 |

CAPITAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Capital of said Company actually paid up in cash is | $1,000,000 00 |
| The surplus on the 1st day of January, 1866 | 644,148 48 |
| Total amount of Capital and Surplus | 1,644,148 48 |

ASSETS. JAN. 1, 1866.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of cash on hand and in bank | $170,535 59 |
| Amount of cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission | 73,420 57 |
| Amount of U. S. 6s of 1881 | 107,000 00 |
| Amount of U. S. 10-40 5 per cent. bonds | 7,000 00 |
| Amount of U. S. 5-20 6 per cent. bonds | 13,000 00 |
| Amount of U. S. compound interest note | 580 00 |
| Amount of U. S. 7-30 Treasury notes | 648,700 00 |
| Amount of bank stocks and other miscellaneous securities | 19,200 00 |
| Amount of loans on bonds and mortgages, being first lien of record, on unincumbered real estate | 232,800 00 |
| Amount of loans on collateral, payable on demand | 181,136 42 |
| Amount of other miscellaneous items | 26,150 79 |
| Amount due for fire premiums on policies issued at office | 22,550 90 |
| Amount due for marine premiums on policies issued at office | 45,395 85 |
| Amount of bills receivable for premiums on marine risks | 92,280 13 |
| Interest due and accrued, but not yet payable | 11,298 35—$1,644,148 48 |

The Board of Directors have this day resolved to pay a dividend of
SIX PER CENT.
on the outstanding Certificates of Profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday the 5th of March next; also a dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.
on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Cash on demand; also a dividend of
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
in scrip, on the net earned Participating Premiums of the Company for the year 1865, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 2d day of April next.

DIRECTORS.
James Lorimer Graham, Henry Parish,
Robert M. C. Graham, Dudley B. Fuller,
Edward A. Stansbury, John A. Graham,
Joseph B. Varnum, Gilbert L. Beeckman,
Bowes R. McIlvaine, Charles P. Kirkland,
Frederick H. Wolcott, Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,
William K. Strong, Watson E. Case,
John C. Henderson, Lorrain Freeman,
Gustavus A. Conover, Edward Macomber,
Martin Bates, J. Lorimer Graham, Jr.,
Paschal W. Turney, Samuel D. Bradford,
Franklin H. Delano, Geo. W. Hatch.
OFFICERS.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr., 2d Vice-Prest.
H. H. PORTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1866.

OFFICE OF BREVOORT INSURANCE CO., NO. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.
AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held this day, the following gentlemen composing the third class were elected directors for three years ensuing:
M. E. SPAULDING, EDWARD A. BIBBY,
GEORGE W. POWERS, ALFRED P. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK C. OAKLEY, JOSEPH F. SANXAY,
F. J. HOSFORD, HIRAM GAGE,
J. M. TOBIN, CHAS. S. PELL,
BENJAMIN W. FLOYD, D. D. STARIN,
OLIVER BRYAN, MARTIN A. HOWELL.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board James C. Harriott was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY, OFFICE No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of seven directors for the ensuing year will be held (in conformity with the laws of Pennsylvania) at Carlisle's Hotel, Morrisville, Penn., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 13th February.
FRED. G. SCRIBA, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MONTAUK S. N. COMPANY, No. 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the increasing of the capital stock of the company.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, JAMES HOWE, G. SWAN, Directors.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Feb. 5, 1866.
Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND SANTA FE MINING COMPANY OF NEVADA.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders for choice of officers and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, 7th of February, at 12 o'clock M. JOHN J. OSBORN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866.

NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders for choice of officers and transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., on MONDAY, 5th FEBRUARY, at 12 o'clock M.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Sec.
New-York, Jan. 22, 1866.

RAILROAD NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will take place at the office of the company, Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1866. LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.
DUBUQUE, Jan. 2, 1866.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank.

## FINANCIAL.

**DEPEW & POTTER,**
BANKERS,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,
Allow interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on deposits which may be checked for at sight.
Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Government Securities.
Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Collections made promptly on all points.
HENRY W. POTTER.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, (Late Secretary of State.)

**VERMILYE & CO.,**
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
ALL ISSUES OF
UNITED STATES STOCKS,
INCLUDING
6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
5 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.
ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

H. CLEWS. GEO. H. BEND.
WM. B. BEND. THEO. S. FOWLER.
**HENRY CLEWS & CO.,**
(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.
All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.
DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES which may be checked for without notice.
Collections made promptly on all points.
Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.
Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

**JOHN J. CISCO & SON,**
BANKERS,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
RECEIVE MONEY ON DEPOSIT, and allow interest at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum on daily balances, which may be checked for at sight.
NEGOTIATE LOANS AND BUSINESS PAPER.
EXECUTE PROMPTLY ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD.
BUY AND SELL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES ON COMMISSION.
MAKE COLLECTIONS ON ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
JOHN J. CISCO, (Late of the United States Treasury in New-York.)
JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

**PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL COMPANY.**
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
SECURED BY PUBLIC LANDS.
Ten per Cent. Interest—Payable Semi-Annually.
These bonds are issued to aid in the construction of a Ship Canal from Portage Lake to Lake Superior, across the promontory of Keweenaw Point, forming a link in the chain of the navigation of Lake Superior, via Sault St. Marie's Canal, with the Lower Lakes. The importance of this enterprise has been recognized by Congress by an act approved March 3, 1865, and confirmed by an act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, passed March 16, 1865, granting to this company two hundred thousand acres of public lands, located in the rich mineral region of the upper peninsula of the State of Michigan.
The whole amount of bonds to be issued is limited by the company to five hundred thousand dollars, and secured by a first mortgage on all the franchises, rights, privileges and tolls of the Canal Company, together with the said two hundred thousand acres of public lands. The bonds are payable in ten years from the 1st July, 1865, with interest at the rate of ten per cent., as authorized by the laws of Michigan, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of January and July, at the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York, and are offered for sale at the office of the President of the Company, H. A. TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1866.
THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1865:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865 | | $6,933,146 80 |
| Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1865 | | 2,019,324 73 |
| Total amount of Marine Premiums | | $8,952,471 53 |

No policies have been issued upon life risks nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865 | | $6,764,146 38 |
| Losses paid during the same period | $3,659,178 45 | |
| Returns of premiums and expenses | $992,341 44 | |

The company has the following assets, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank, and other stocks | $4,828,585 00 |
| Loans secured by stocks, and otherwise | 3,330,350 00 |
| Real estate and bonds and mortgages | 221,260 00 |
| Dividends on stocks, interest on bonds and mortgages, and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at | 144,964 43 |
| Premium notes and bills receivable | 3,283,801 96 |
| Cash in bank, coin | 80,462 00 |
| Cash in bank, United States Treasury Note Currency | 310,551 78 |
| Total amount of assets | $12,199,975 17 |

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th of February next.
Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled to the extent paid.
A dividend of 35 per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company, for the year ending 31st December, 1865, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 3d of April next.
By order of the board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.
TRUSTEES.
JOHN D. JONES, WM. STURGIS,
CHARLES DENNIS, HENRY K. BOGERT,
W. H. H. MOORE, JOSHUA J. HENRY,
HENRY COIT, DENNIS PERKINS,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL, JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.,
LEWIS CURTIS, J. HENRY BURGY,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK, C. A. HAND,
R. WARREN WESTON, B. J. HOWLAND,
ROYAL PHELPS, BENJ. BABCOCK,
CALEB BARSTOW, FLETCHER WESTRAY,
A. P. PILLOT, ROBT. B. MINTURN, Jr.,
WM. E. DODGE, GORDON W. BURNHAM,
GEO. G. HOBSON, FREDK. CHAUNCEY,
DAVID LANE, JAMES LOW,
JAMES BRICE, GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
LEROY M. WILEY, WILLIAM H. WEBB,
DANIEL S. MILLER.
JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

**LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,**
NO. 94 BROADWAY AND NO. 6 WALL-ST.
Dealers in government and other securities.
Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

**TRAVELING CREDITS.**
Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY STOCK.—Stockholders who do not wish to avail themselves of the privilege to which they are entitled by resolution of the Directors, 22d inst., of subscribing for new stock, can obtain a premium for their rights upon application to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.
Dealer in Railroad Stocks and Bonds not sold at the Stock Exchanges, and Telegraph and Express Stocks.

$40,000 WANTED, FOR TWO OR three years, on real estate in Western New-York, worth ten times the amount. A liberal commission allowed. Address Box No. 1,076, New-York P.O.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM TAX.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK, No. 82 Nassau-street, New-York.
Deposits made now will draw interest from Feb. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
Free from government tax, allowed at
METROPOLITAN SAVING BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Free from government tax.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th av. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday and Thursday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. SIX PER CENT INTEREST, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS CHRISTY, Pres.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

## LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid for information leading to the recovery of a number of SURVEYS, REPORTS and DIAGRAMS of manufacturing establishments, missing from the office of the North American Fire Insurance Company, No. 114 Broadway. These papers are of value to insurance companies only, and all parties in whose possession they may be found will be dealt with according to law.

LOST—IN 6TH-AV., BETWEEN 18TH AND 28TH sts., a POCKET-BOOK containing about $25, a small gold pencil and carte de visite. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 84 Front-st.

LOST—AN ALPACCA UMBRELLA; LEFT ON the Harlem Railroad train due at 26th-st. 8:50 A. M. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at the advertising desk Times Office.

LOST—$65, ROLLED UP IN ONE PARCEL—SUPposed to be lost on or near Beekman-st. The finder will be liberally rewarded by restoring it to the owner, BENJAMIN, at Mr. Mataran's No. 31 Beekman-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
**CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,**
No. 102 Broadway.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Capital | $500,000 00 |
| Surplus | 1,032,889 34 |
| | $1,532,889 34 |

Three-fourths of the Profits of the Business Divided to its Customers, without imposing upon them any liability whatever.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1866.
This Company has this day declared
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT.
to its Stockholders, payable to them, or their legal representatives, on and after THURSDAY, 11th inst.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.
**GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
NO. 141 BROADWAY.
Cash Capital - - - - $200,000
Assets - - - - - - 252,000
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on the first day of February, free of government tax.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

**HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,**
NO. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
JAN. 25, 1866.
A dividend of FIVE per cent., free of government tax, was THIS DAY declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held this day a dividend of Eight Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock was declared payable on and after Feb. 1, prox., at the transfer office of the Company, No. 61 Maiden-lane, New-York.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 30th inst., both days inclusive.
B. S. GIBLIN, Sec'y.
JAN. 17, 1866.

DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors of the BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at the National Broadway Bank on the 1st day of February, 1866.
JOHN KERR, President.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared an interest dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December ultimo, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the PREFERRED STOCK.
Also, a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK.
Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 5th day of February, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on Saturday, the 20th inst., and be reopened on Wednesday, the 7th of February.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (ROOM No. 20, THIRD FLOOR,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1866.
DIVIDENDS OF (4) FOUR PER CENT. on First Preferred, and (3½) three and one-half per cent. on Second Preferred Stocks of this company for the six months ending 22d January, 1866, will be paid 1st February next, to Stockholders of record 22d January.
N. B.—Mortgage Bonds can be converted into First Preferred Stock from 1st to 11th February inclusive.
G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. (free of government tax,) payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February next.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 29th to the 31st of January, inclusive.
By order.
WILLIAM. H. REBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, January 11, 1866.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st.
The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until Monday, 29th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE No. 2 NASSAU-ST., CORNER WALL, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of government tax) payable on and after Feb. 1. Transfer books will remain closed until 2d February.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 18, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent. on the capital stock, (free of government tax,) has this day been declared, payable on demand.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.
By order. WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE CO., MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1866.
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, NO. 3.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock was this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Feb. 1, 1866.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per cent. has been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-st.
By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVING decided to change the dividends from March and September to January and July, have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent, free from government tax, payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will close 3d and open 10th January.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 17, 1866.
THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable Feb. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent. and the government tax, payable on the 1st of February next. Transfer book will be closed from the 22d inst. to 1st proximo.
W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. free from all tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

G. H. MUMM & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.
Received by ship Energy, an assorted shipment of this wine. The public is hereby cautioned not to mistake this celebrated brand for that shipped by a house of similar name.
FOR SALE BY
Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrall & Co., J. Duncan Sons, Chas. Bellows, P. W. Engs & Sons, A. Bininger & Co., Henry D. Felter, W. S. Corwin & Co., J. & W. Geery, T. T. Bloodgood, Wm. A. Jackson & Co., H. J. Kerr, John Settig, Purdy & Nicholas, Vibbard, Fiske & Co., S. J. Jaques, Parris & Allen, W. H. Starin, and all respectable grocers, wine merchants, hotels and restaurants.
FRED'K DE BARY, Sole Agent, No. 83 Broad-st.

## COAL.

COAL $8 50 PER TON.
THE GLOBE MUTUAL COAL COMPANY are delivering coal promptly to shareholders at $8 50 per ton.
OFFICE, No. 64 BROADWAY.

TWO HUNDRED TONS INCE HALL CANNEL COAL.—To dealers, the above coal will be sold at a liberal reduction, from lighter, foot of 37th-st., East River, on MONDAY, the 29th and 30th, or from ship Escort, foot of Montgomery-st. Apply to T. FOSTER & BROTHER, corner of 38th-st. and 2d-av. Consumers' orders promptly delivered.

## MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—BY THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS one or both the beam engines of the *North Star*; cylinders 60 inches, 10 feet stroke, wrought iron cranks. The engines are to be taken from the ship, and be put in complete order, with new brasses wherever required, and will be warranted as sound and reliable in every respect as a new engine. They will be sold, delivered ready to be set up, or at a price set up on board a vessel.

## AUCTION SALES.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE OF TOBACCO.
NEILSON & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, will sell at public auction, by order of Messrs. RAWSON, BRIDGLAND & CO., United States Tobacco Agents, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their store No. 113 Pearl-st., Hanover-square:
1,413 pkgs. Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.
109 hhds. Virginia Leaf Tobacco.
423 hhds. Virginia Tobacco Stems.
Samples ready on the morning of sale.
For catalogues or further information, apply to Messrs. RAWSON, BRIDGLAND & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.; M. RADER & SON, Brokers, No. 180 Pearl-st., or at the office of the auctioneers.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF 20,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, JAN. 31, 1866.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1866.
The DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will hold their thirty-second auction sale of coal, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, TWENTY THOUSAND TONS of FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February next.
The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.
TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the government tax of seven cents per ton, in current funds, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

GOVERNMENT SALES.
SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1865.
The Quartermaster-General of the Army directs that all government horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.
SALES will therefore take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 14, 1865, and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.
A boat will leave the Sixth-street wharf every hour on the days of sale.
These horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
TERMS—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet-Brigadier-General in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY AUCTION ON MONDAY, Jan. 29,
At 10½ o'clock, at the well-known establishment of Messrs. WARD & LOVEJOY, No. 265 Broadway, two doors below the Chemical Bank
VALUABLE STOCK OF WINES, LIQUORS, ALSO, PORTER, PICKLES, SAUCES AND SEGARS, TOGETHER WITH THE COUNTERS, STORE FIXTURES, &c.
This valuable stock, including BRANDIES, GIN, RUM, LIQUORS, AND OTHER ARTICLES, will be sold without any reserve whatever, as every article must be removed by the 1st of February, the lease having been disposed of.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31, and FEB. 1, 1866, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the OLD DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, next door below Tiffany's:
EXECUTORS' SALE OF FOUR FINE PRIVATE COLLECTIONS OF ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, being by order of executors of the late NICHOLAS DEAN, WM. LAWRENCE, S. L. WALDO, and JOHN LA FARGE.
ALSO, THE OIL-PAINTINGS AND WATER-COLORS belonging to the late J. McLENAN.
ALSO, AN INVOICE OF FINE MODERN PICTURES just received from ROME, purchased by a gentleman for his own use, comprising, in all, about 250 fine pictures of the Ancient and Modern Schools.
OLD MASTERS.
F. Mieris, Corregio, Van Dyck,
De Fiori, Titian, Noterboom,
Solario, Rubens, Ostade,
J. Both, G. Romano, Teniers,
Rachel Ruysch, Jos. Vernet, J. David,
Henis Kirk, P. Veronese, Watteau,
B. Lambrecht, Giorgioro, Sir J. Reynolds,
Hobbema, Droogsloot, A. Stork,
and others equally celebrated.
MODERN.
E. Leutze, R. N. Catlin, J. Harvey,
S. L. Waldo, J. Kyle, J. Talbot,
Stewart Watson, Schuselle, W. S. Mount,
John James, Sonntag, Thos. Cole,
Wm. Hart, Pastelle, A. Ratti,
and others.
ALSO, The three original oil-paintings—ADAM AND EVE—the Temptation, the Judgment, and the Expulsion—painted by BASS OTIS, in 1834.
ALSO, Two fine MARBLE BUSTS, PETRARCH AND CLYTIE, and figure of FISHER BOY.
They are now on exhibition free, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and on the two evenings previous to sale until 10 P. M., with catalogues.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 22, 1866.
SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
There will be sold to the highest bidders at noon of the fourteenth (14th) day of February, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, *by sample*, five thousand (5,000) barrels of Navy Powders.
Terms cash, in government funds, one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed from the Portsmouth Magazine, at the Navy-yard; otherwise they will revert to the government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
SALE OF AN ELEGANT COLLECTION OF HIGH CLASS ORIGINAL MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS by leading artists of the Flemish, Dutch, Dusseldorf and French schools, imported by and consigned to A. D'Huyvetta, Esq., of Antwerp, and never before exhibited in this country.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 1 and 2, at 7½ o'clock, at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st., a very valuable collection of high-class original modern oil paintings by the following eminent European artists, viz.:
Robbe, of Brussels, P. Seignac, David Col,
E. Fichel, E. Verbokhoven, E. Accard,
L. Van Kuyck, A. Van Hamme, H. F. Schaefels,
Verscheue, T. Gerard, Mosselagen,
Lanfant de Metz, F. De Braekeleer, J. Carolus,
and others. Also, from a private collection of a connoisseur of this city, a few choice works of the following favorite American artists:
Thos. Cole, J. F. Kensett, S. Coleman,
R. W. Hubbard, Thos. Hicks, T. L. Smith,
W. Whittredge, F. L. Smith, F. O. C. Darley,
and others.
The above are now on exhibition free during the day, and on the evening previous to sale from 7 to 10 o'clock. Catalogues can be had at the gallery or at the office of the auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Assignees of MORRIS KETCHUM, under an assignment dated Aug. 17, 1865, will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, 1866, at the Scranton Company Salesroom, No. 26 William-st., corner of Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, at 12 M., by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, all the right, title and interest of the said Morris Ketchum, which he had at the time of the making of the said assignment, and all the right, title and interest acquired by the undersigned under and by virtue of the said assignment, of, and in the following described property, viz:
1. BROAD AND WALL STS.—Premises known as Nos. 3 and 5 Broad-st., with buildings thereon, containing 41 feet 7 inches in front on Broad-st., and about 46 feet in depth, with an L in the rear, 4 feet 8 inches in width, extending to Wall-st., and known as No. 26½ Wall-st.
2. EAST 17TH-ST.—Premises No. 120 East 17th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 25 feet in width front and rear, by 92 feet in depth on each side.
3. WEST 38TH-ST.—Premises No. 3 West 38th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 26 feet in width front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on each side.
4. WEST 38TH-ST.—Premises No. 5 West 38th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 26 feet in width in front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on each side.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. and the auctioneer's fees at the time and place of sale; the balance in cash, at the office of the assignees, No. 40 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on Feb. 15, 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time and place the deeds will be ready for delivery. The assignees reserve all rents accruing on Feb. 1, and the rent after that date will be apportioned up to the time of the delivery of the deed, and the amount so apportioned must be paid by the purchaser to the assignees simultaneously with the payment of the purchase money and delivery of the deed.
MOSES TAYLOR, P. C. CALHOUN, E. BEMENT, Assignees, No. 40 Exchange-place.
The sale of the above-described property is postponed until the fifth day of February, 1866, at same hour and place.
DATED NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.
MOSES TAYLOR, P. C. CALHOUN, E. BEMENT, Assignees.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1866.
SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY POWDERS, AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.
There will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at noon of the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy-yard, by sample, five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three pounds (534,403) of Navy Powders, as follows:
502,360 pounds serviceable.
7,877 pounds condemned.
19,518 pounds damaged.
4,648 pounds compressed.
534,403 pounds.
As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272,355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powder may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the government.
Terms cash in government funds, one-half of the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 10, 1866.
SALE OF ABOUT ONE THOUSAND (1,000) tons of navy shot and shell, at the forts near the entrance to Cape Fear River, North Carolina.
Notice is hereby given, that on the 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1866, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, without reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers, about one thousand (1,000) tons, more or less, of shot and shell, thrown into the forts at the entrance of Cape Fear River, N. C., by the navy during their bombardment.
Terms cash, in government funds; one-half the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the estimated weights immediately upon the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder on the actual weights upon delivery and removal, which must take place within ten days after the sale, otherwise the projectiles will revert to the government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 30, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of the executors of the estate of PETER VREDENBURGH, deceased:
STORE AND LOT NO. 281 BROADWAY, between Fulton and Dey sts., sold subject to a lease expiring May 1, 1869.
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 266 SPRING-ST., between Sullivan and Clark sts.
HOUSE AND TWO LOTS NO. 6 JONES-ST., between Bleecker and 4th sts.
For further particulars inquire of THOMAS EARLE, No. 15 John-st., or of PETER ANDERSON, 47 Wall-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold, at public auction, at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of ordnance stores of inferior quality, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:
974 carbines, various kinds.
36,000 muskets and rifles, new and old, United States and foreign, of various calibres.
503 Starr's army revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's navy revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
420 cavalry sabre belts, worn.
724 cavalry saddles, worn.
1,090 cavalry bridles, worn.
288 belt holsters for pistols, worn.
200 cartridge boxes for pistols, worn.
1,158 cartridge boxes for carbines, worn.
300 slings for carbines, worn.
153 sets of artillery harness, worn.
47,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, worn.
Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of muskets and rifles.
Samples to be seen at the Indianapolis Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.
*Terms of sale, cash.*
JAS. M. WHITTEMORE, Captain and Brevet Major Ord. Commanding.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
LARGE SALE OF FINE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Will be sold at auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENN., On TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866,
200 General Operating Cases.
25 Minor Operating Cases.
25 Exsecting and Trephining Cases.
55 Post Mortem Cases, large.
100 Dissecting Cases.
200 Pocket Cases, two-folds.
250 Pocket Cases, three-folds.
150 Stomach Pumps, part flute-key valve.
250 Teeth Extracting Instruments.
550 Davidson's Self-injecting Syringes.
1,000 Scarificators.
12,000 Cupping Glasses and Tins.
1,500 Trusses, single and double.
1,400 Scissors.
5,000 Tourniquets, all patterns.
1,500 Hard Rubber Syringes, assorted sizes.
800 Sets Splints, all sizes.
Stethoscopes, Tongue Depressors, Syringes hypodermic, &c., Obstetrical Cases, Speculums, Lancets, &c., &c., &c.
A portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The balance is entirely new. The general operating cases contain instruments for amputations, exsections, minor operations, and sets of Catheters and Sounds.
AT SAME PLACE,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14,
Will be sold, a stock of
NEW BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, WRAPPING PAPER,
AND
3,000 STANDARD MEDICAL BOOKS,
Consisting in part of
140 Copies Gray's Anatomy.
50 Copies Dunglison's Medical Dictionary.
250 Copies Practice Medicine, Wood's, Bennet's, Watson's, &c.
50 Copies Dalton's Physiology.
50 Copies Virchow's Pathology.
150 Copies Surgery—Gross, Erichsen, Ferguson, &c.
400 Copies United States Dispensatory.
60 Copies Beck's Jurisprudence.
50 Copies Parrish's Pharmacy.
40 Copies Therapeutics, Wood and Stille.
200 Copies Minor's Surgery.
575 Copies Surgical Anatomy.
70 Copies Chemistry, Fownes.
20 Copies Webster's Dictionary, &c., &c., &c.
850 Blank Books, 4 quires, Cap, ½ bound.
1,000 Blank Books, small, quarto.
325 Blank Books, fine, whole bound.
500 Reams Writing Paper, cap, letter and note.
70 Reams Wrapping Paper, assorted.
1,000 Inkstands, various patterns.
200,000 Envelopes, assorted.
8,000 Blank Books, miscellaneous.
200 Portfolios.
Pencils, pens, ink, &c., &c.
Some of the Medical Books are second-hand, and will be sold separately.
The Books and Instruments can be inspected the day before the sale.
Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER, Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols., Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at Memphis, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1866, the following described rolling stock, viz:
(4) Four locomotive engines, five feet guage, (three old and dismantled, one repairable.)
(16) Sixteen box and (9) nine flat cars, more or less, five feet guage.
SAME TIME AND PLACE.
(1) One locomotive engine, five feet guage, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad 12 miles north of Grand Junction.
At Nashville, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1866, will be sold the following described rolling stock, all of five feet guage and in good running order, viz:
(1) One locomotive engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
(18) Eighteen locomotive engines, R. Morris & Son, builders.
(1) One locomotive engine, Rodgers' L. & M. Works, builders.
(1) One locomotive engine, Sumbourn & Smith, builders.
(1) One locomotive tender.
(200) Two hundred flat and box cars, more or less.
SAME TIME AND PLACE.
(5) Five locomotive engines, unserviceable.
Boilers and running gears for two (2) dummy engines, unserviceable.
(5) Five spans, 150 feet each, McCallum Truss Bridge.
(2) Two spans bridge, 50 feet each.
(133) One hundred and thirty-three perch first and second class cut stone, comprising foundation of roundhouse.
Will also be sold, on above-mentioned date, at Memphis and Nashville, the balance of military railroad property remaining undisposed of at that time.
Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.
TERMS OF SALE.
Cash, in government funds; or, when purchased by Railroad Companies, on credit (if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly installments with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, secured by bond, satisfactory to the government, for double the amount of the property purchased.
Full descriptions of the engines can be obtained on application to Capt. S. R. Hamill, A. Q. M., Nashville, Tenn.
F. J. CRILLY, Brevet-Maj. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
Extensive sale of dry goods, bedding, &c., in original packages, will be sold at auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 Market-st., Nashville, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1866,
BEDDING.
3,000 hair mattresses, jointed.
15,000 hair pillows.
47,000 bed ticks.
22,000 counterpanes, linen and marseilles.
20,000 mosquito bars.
51,000 pillow cases.
45,000 pillow ticks.
80,000 sheets, linen and cotton.
CLOTHING.
42,000 shirts.
40,000 drawers.
25,000 dressing gowns.
19,000 socks.
10,000 slippers.
12,000 night caps.
SUNDRIES.
24,000 towels, full size, huckaback.
17,000 roller towels, crash.
1,000 napkins.
3,000 yards red flannel.
2,400 yards gutta percha cloth.
4,000 gutta percha blankets.
1,000 India rubber cushions and pillows.
1,000 canvas hammocks.
1,000 canvas blanket cases.
10,000 pounds oakum and tow.
Cotton bats, cotton wadding, tape, &c.
A small portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages. Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER, Surgeon and Brevet Colonel U. S. Vols., Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:
400 field, siege and sea coast cannon, wrought and cast iron, smooth bore and rifled, of calibres varying from three to eleven inches, including 23 cast iron guns unfinished.
36 mortars, cast iron, 13-pounders, 24-pounders, 8 inch and 10 inch.
26,336 shot, shell, spherical case, grape and canister for smooth bore and rifle guns of calibres ranging from 10 pounders to 10 inch.
432 breech-loading carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Maynard's" and "North's," new and repaired.
340 muskets and rifles, United States manufacture, new and repaired.
604 foreign rifles, Austrian, calibre 54, new and repaired.
17 smooth bore pistols, calibre 54, new.
182 breech-loading carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Sharp's" and "Starr's."
27 rifles, "Henry's" and "Spencer's."
1,862 muskets and rifles, United States and foreign manufacture of various calibres.
825 revolvers, "Colt's," "Remington's," and "Lefaucheux, calibres 44 and 36.
1,072 sabres and swords.
6,444,000 rounds of ball cartridges for carbines, muskets, rifles and pistols.
A large lot of artillery implements and equipments.
A large lot of infantry and cavalry accoutrements and horse equipments.
A lot of rope, paulins, buckles, rings, &c., together with a large quantity of smiths and carpenters tools.
Samples of small arms can be seen at Fort Monroe Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.
Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from date of sale.
Terms of sale, cash.
F. G. BAYLOR, Captain of Ordnance, and Brevet Colonel U. S. A. Commanding.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTY IN 7TH WARD.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Samuel Willetts, executor of the estate of Samuel Downing, deceased.
MONROE-ST.—The two-story frame house and lot of land situate on the southerly side of Monroe-st., 250 feet 7 inches easterly from Catharine-st., known as No. 18.
HAMILTON-ST.—The three-story frame house and lot situate on the north side of Hamilton-st., 128 feet 2 inches easterly from Catharine-st., known as No. 11.
The three-story brick house and lot on north side of Hamilton-st., 226 feet 5 inches easterly from Catharine-st., known as No. 19.
The two-story brick house and lot on north side of Hamilton-st., known as No. 21.
The two-story brick house and lease of lot on north side of Hamilton-st., 201 feet 1 inches easterly from Catharine-st., known as No. 17. The lease is from Rutgers' estate, expires 1st May, 1871, annual ground rent $75, when the house is to be paid for.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 30, at 11 o'clock, at their Salesrooms, No. 23 Liberty-st.,
RECEIVER'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS WINES AND LIQUORS
By order of H. W. Quitzow, Esq., Receiver,
consisting of viz.:
10 cases bay rum, 20 cases of old Madeira, 17 cases harmony sherry, 14 cases old port; 16 cases of old Bourbon, 6 cases of St. Croix rum, 42 casks of old Madeira, ½ cask do. ¼ cask sherry, 7 quarter casks vineyard, proprietor and Renault brandy, 1 cask Bourbon whisky, one puncheon Jamaica rum, one pipe Schiedam gin; 130 bottles of Old Tom gin, 2 barrels Stoughton bitters, store and office fixtures, cooking-machines, &c., &c., all to be sold positively without reserve, to close the concern.
Catalogues on the morning of sale.

## AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
ARTISTS' SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 7½ o'clock, at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, (FRONT ROOM,) No. 845 Broadway, a choice collection of CABINET PICTURES, by the favorite American artists:
J. O. B. Inman, V. Nehlig, David Johnson,
G. Burling, John A. Howe, J. D. Barrow,
A. W. Warren, Otto Sommers, And others.
THE ABOVE ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION, WITH CATALOGUE, WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE GALLERY, OR AT THE OFFICE OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 22, 1866.
SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
There will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at noon of the 8th day of February, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., by sample, five hundred and three thousand (503,000) pounds of Navy Powders.
Terms cash, in government funds; one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must not be moved from the magazine at Ellis' Island, otherwise they will revert to the government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON GREENWICH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
By order of the administrator of John Webb, deceased—The brick front buildings and lease of the two lots known as Nos. 277 and 279 Greenwich-st., on the east side, between Franklin and North Moore-sts. The lease is from Trinity Church; has seven years to run from May 1, 1865, at the annual ground rent of $250 on each lot, with a renewal. The lots together are 50x100 feet front.

E. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF HIDES AND TALLOW.—Will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 2 Bridge-st., near State-st., the following goods, by order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. F. Clarke, A. C. G. S.:
177 Beef Hides,
12 barrels Tallow,
1 barrel Cracklings,
285 Beef Hides. Sale positive. Terms cash.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 221 WOOSTER-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 30, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
By order of the executors of Jasper W. Hughes, deceased, the lot of land, with the four-story brick store and dwelling thereon, situated on the westerly side of Wooster-st., 75 feet south of Amity-st., and known as No. 221 Wooster-st. Lot [illegible].

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, JAN. 29, AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River, 938 BOXES FRESH SICILY LEMONS, cargo of bark *Giovanni*, from Palermo.

THOS. VEITCH, Auctioneer.—Office, 51 Exchange-place.
VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOTS ON 10TH-av. and 61st-st., overlooking the Hudson River and Central Park, on TUESDAY, Jan. 30, 1866, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway. Title perfect.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
The firm of LONEY, IDDINGS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the undersigned is authorized to attend to the settlement of the business of the firm.
B. S. LONEY,
W. P. IDDINGS,
J. A. CLIFTON.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
This is to certify that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, for the transaction of mercantile business within the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of ALDRICH, IDDINGS & CLIFTON. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the dry goods commission business. The names of all the general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence, are as follows: General partners, JAMES H. ALDRICH and WILLIAM P. IDDINGS, both residing in the City of New-York, and JUNIUS A. CLIFTON, residing in the City of Brooklyn; special partner, HERMAN D. ALDRICH, residing in the City of New-York. The amount of capital which HERMAN D. ALDRICH, the special partner, has contributed to the common stock is the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in cash. The partnership is to commence on the thirtieth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.
JAMES H. ALDRICH, W. P. IDDINGS, J. A. CLIFTON, General Partners.
H. D. ALDRICH, Special Partner.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
The firm of STURGES, BENNET & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSIAH S. BENNET retires from business. The remaining partners will sign in liquidation.
JONATHAN STURGES,
JOSIAH S. BENNET,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK STURGES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
No. 125 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of STURGES, ARNOLD & CO.
JONATHAN STURGES,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK STURGES,
EDWARD STURGES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The firm of MARVIN, INGHAM & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, S. R. INGHAM having sold his interest to the other copartners, who are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation, having taken all the assets and assumed all the liabilities, and who will continue the Banking business under the firm name of MARVIN & WHITE.
CHAS. B. MARVIN,
S. R. INGHAM,
S. V. WHITE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1866.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT ROBERT B. MINTURN, JOHN W. MINTURN, ELIAS WADE, JR., and JOHN N. AHMAN, all of whom reside in the City of New-York, and WILLIAM H. SWAN, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, and who have heretofore carried on, in the City of New-York, a business with foreign countries, under the copartnership-name or firm of GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., intend, on and after the date hereof, to continue the said business under the same firm.
(Signed) ROBERT B. MINTURN,
(Signed) JOHN W. MINTURN,
(Signed) ELIAS WADE, JR.,
(Signed) J. N. AHMAN,
(Signed) WILLIAM H. SWAN.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.
[U. S. Stamp, 10 cents, canceled.]
*City and County of New-York, ss.*: On this nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, before me came ROBERT B. MINTURN, JOHN W. MINTURN, ELIAS WADE, JR., JOHN N. AHMAN and WILLIAM H. SWAN, all to me personally known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged the execution thereof.
[L. S.] ADAM P. PENTZ, Notary Public.
[U. S. Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]
Filed with the Clerk of the County of New-York, January twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of DE LA VERGNE, SWAN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WINFIELD S. WILBER having sold his interest to the other copartners, who are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation having taken all the assets, assumed all the liabilities, who alone are authorized to sign in liquidation, and who will continue the Produce Commission business at the old store, No. 95 Barclay-street, New-York, under the firm name of DE LA VERGNE, SWAN & CO., the remaining partners having associated with them Mr. N. D. HARE in the place of Mr. W. S. WILBER, who retires from the firm.
WINFIELD S. WILBER,
J. O. DE LA VERGNE,
H. S. SWAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, JR., and MR. WILLIAM W. GANDY have been admitted as partners in my business, which will hereafter be continued under the firm of SHEPPARD GANDY & CO.
JAN. 1, 1866. SHEPPARD GANDY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. GEO. CARRINGTON TAYLOR has become a member of our firm from this date. READ, TAYLOR & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866. No. 9 Maiden-lane.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

BREWERS
BREWERS
BREWERS
BREWERS
BREWERS
BREWERS
BREWERS
BREWERS
A REVOLUTION IN BREWING. All the AROMA of the hops saved. MARTIN'S HOP EXTRACTOR and CONDENSER.
CHEMIST, CHEMIST, Martin's Chemical Extractor. To know its value, send for circular. Nos. 239 and 241 Water-st., New-York.

THE ADAMANTINE BRICK PRESS, (Manufacturing the perforated pressed brick,) Is now in operation in Jersey City, Office, No. 176 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

THE SPANISH CONSUL AT NEW-YORK begs to inform the public and commerce of this port that, by superior orders, the Consular fees will be received in specie exclusively on and from the 1st February next.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1866.

DR. HENRY REISSBERG, LATE SURgeon of the 68th Regiment N. Y. Vols., Office No. 155 Bleecker-st., between Thompson and Sullivan sts. Office hours, from 9 to 11 A. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M.

## DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner, 9,000 patients and the Medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices No. 19 and 20 Cooper Institute.

105.—ALL PERSONS WISHING THE services of a humane, careful and skillful dentist should call on Dr. J. A. KELLEY, No. 105 East 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Dr. Kelley is particularly successful with very nervous persons, and also children.

"DIDN'T KNOW MY TOOTH WAS OUT," said one. "A pleasing and delightful process," said another. See original at Dr. VAN VLECK'S, No. 175 6th-av. Fresh gas daily. Beautiful teeth $1 each.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN OF THE HIGHEST respectability and known business talent will leave for Denver, Colorado, in a few weeks. He intends opening a General Agency business, and is anxious to negotiate with manufacturers, merchants and others, for the sale of any articles suitable for that market. References given and bonds if required. Address COLORADO for three days, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC FIRM, A Philadelphia agency for a New-York wholesale house in the dry goods, notion, furnishing or perfumery business; best of references given. Address M. S., Box No. 2,605 Philadelphia Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of a first-class millinery goods establishment in the best part of Canal-st. Address Box 4,686 Post-office.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE A good practice in this city. Address A. R., Box No. 8 *Times* Office.

## SHIPPING.

**AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND BREMEN.**

Fast and safe ocean steamers, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all classes. THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, CHAS. HOYER, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,800 horse-power, built in 1864, and thoroughly adapted for trans-Atlantic service, will leave for Bremen, calling at Cowes, on THURSDAY, the 15th of March.

PRICE OF PASSAGE, PAYING IN GOLD:
First Cabin....$105 00
Second Cabin....65 00
Steerage....37 50

An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Another first-class steamship will leave 29th of March.
For freight or passage, apply to
RUGER BROTHERS, General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

**ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.**

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, as follows:
ARAGO....HENRY A. GADSDEN....Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON....JAMES A. WOTTON....Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO....HENRY A. GADSDEN....March 17, 1866.
FULTON....JAMES A. WOTTON....April 14, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin....$132 50 | Second cabin....$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 31.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 7.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 14.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 21.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 28.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 7.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIP JAVA WILL DISCHARGE under general order at Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, on MONDAY, 29th inst. Storage waived on permits presented and registered with the storekeeper before sunset that day. Java has no French cargo on board, the Belle not having arrived from Havre until after Java had sailed. It will be brought per Tripoli, sailing from Liverpool, Jan. 23.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIP TARIFA WILL DISCHARGE under general order at Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, on TUESDAY, 30th inst.
Goods shipped at Havre for transfer to HECLA have arrived per TARIFA.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CORSICA for Nassau and Havana are requested to be on board at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, at 11 A. M., MONDAY, 29th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON....3,204 tons....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE....3,204 tons....900-horse power
EUROPE....3,204 tons....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III....1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT....(Building)....Great power.
PEREIRE....(Building)....Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS....(Building)....Great power.
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River.
WASHINGTON....M. SURMONT....FRIDAY....Feb. 2
EUROPE....A. DUCHESNE....FRIDAY....March 2
Carrying only cabin passengers.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

**NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

| Ships. | Tons. | Commanders. |
|---|---|---|
| QUEEN | 3,412 | Grogan. |
| ENGLAND—building | 3,450 | |
| SCOTLAND | 3,600 | Hall. |
| ERIN | 3,318 | Grace. |
| HELVETIA | 3,315 | Prowse. |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 2,872 | McNevin. |
| VIRGINIA | 2,876 | Lewis. |
| LOUISIANA | 2,166 | Cutting. |

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
THE QUEEN....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31
PENNSYLVANIA....SATURDAY, Feb. 3
VIRGINIA....SATURDAY, Feb. 10
HELVETIA....SATURDAY, Feb. 17
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.
For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 273 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
KANGAROO....WEDNESDAY....Jan. 31
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....Feb. 3
ETNA....SATURDAY....Feb. 10
CITY OF MANCHESTER....WEDNESDAY....Feb. 14
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin....$90 | Steerage....$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London....33
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $80; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.**

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, Jan. 29, and MONDAY, Feb. 26.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**FOR HAVANA DIRECT.**

The United States mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Feb. 14.

**UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.**

CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River,
ONE OF THEIR NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
THE NORTH AMERICA,
L. F. TIMMERMANN, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON MONDAY, THE 29TH OF JANUARY.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE NORTH AMERICA has been postponed until TUESDAY, the 30th, at 3 P. M., so as to give an opportunity to answer the letters of the South America, due to-day.

**FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.**

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

**FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.**

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

**FOR MOBILE DIRECT.**

REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. MCCREERY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 68 South-st.
Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.
The steamer GULF STREAM is now receiving freight at Pier No. 6 East River, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS—THE NEW, elegant and very fast A1 steamship SARAGOSSA, Bunker, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

## SHIPPING.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE**

### TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.
FEBRUARY.
1st. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with the COLORADO.
10th. ATLANTIC, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin. $300 | Second Cabin. $260 | Steerage. $100
A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

**FOR CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.**

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
First Class. Second Class. Third Class.
$175 to $150. $100. $50.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers
A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,
will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY H. SMITH, Esq., Commander,
on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at the above
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.
Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

**FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.**

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock M., from company's pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

### SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
The favorite side-wheel steamship SAN JACINTO, WINSLOW LOVELAND, Commander, will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, promptly at 3 o'clock. Freight received daily and handled carefully. Bills of lading on the pier. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, R. H. HARDEE.
N. B.—The steamers of this line will hereafter sail regularly from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st., the SAN JACINTO sailing thence SATURDAY, Feb. 3, and SAN SALVADOR Feb. 10.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA., DIRECT, ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

WEEKLY LINE
of side-wheel steamers, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
FLAMBEAU....Capt. WM. E. MATON.
NIGHTINGALE....Capt. WM. BREAKER.
GEN. BARNES....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
First cabin passage....$25 | Deck....$10
The new and splendid steamship FLAMBEAU leaves on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, Messrs. WILDER & FULLERTON, who will forward goods intended for the interior.
All bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

**FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.**

A first-class steamship leaves Pier No. 4 North River EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P.M., landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
Cabin passage....$25 | Deck....$10
Freight, 12½c. per foot.
The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
Capt. W. D. ROATH,
is now on the berth and will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 1.
For freight or first-class passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
For deck passage apply on board.
Agents in Savannah HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH.—MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE—PASSAGE REDUCED—Cabin, $25; Deck, $10. The first-class steamships LEO, MERRILL, Commander; VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander. The LEO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

SOUTHERN SHIPPERS TO SAVANNAH are notified that the railroad is complete from that city to Augusta, and expresses are run daily for all descriptions of merchandise shipped by Adams' Express Company, New-York.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1866.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.**

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY P. SOUDER....Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA....Capt. WM. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
will positively sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.**

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
The elegant and popular steamship
QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 3.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS.**

BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship
R. R. CUYLER, Capt. S. H. DOLLARD,
FOR NEW-ORLEANS, via NASSAU, N. P.,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North River.
For freight, or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to H. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**

The COASTWISE COMPANY will dispatch the superior side-wheel steamer
ALABAMA,
J. LIMEBURNER, Master,
on THURSDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
For passage or freight, apply at the company's office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND, No. 74 Wall-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**

The new and first-class steamship MESHANNOCK, Capt. J. H. WINCHESTER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 P.M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

**FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.**

Commercial Line of United States Mail Steamships.
FAIRBANKS....Capt. ALEX. HUNTER.
WM. P. CLYDE....Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS.
The A1 steamship FAIRBANKS is now receiving freight at Pier No. 15 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 17 South-st.
or, JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

## STEAMBOATS.

**THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.**

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. K. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

## EXPRESSES.

**THE GREAT SMOKY HILL ROUTE.**

THE SHORTEST AND BEST ROAD TO DENVER AND THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
"THE OVERLAND DISPATCH COMPANY,"
having thoroughly refitted their line by the Smoky Hill Route, are now ready to take passengers and express.
Their stage will connect with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad at Atchison, also with the Union Pacific at Topeka, and thus affords the pleasantest route and the greatest expedition.
For particulars and rates, apply to
WM. MARTIN, General Agent, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

## ASTROLOGY.

A TEST-MEDIUM.—THE ORIGINAL MADAME BYRON, from Europe, the great medical and business Spiritualist, tells past, present, and the future; has that never-failing secret to cause speedy marriage. No. 210 Fourth-avenue. Ladies, $1.

MME. DECOLAM, BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, can be consulted from 10 till 8. Gentlemen $1, ladies $2. The past, future and present foretold. No. 810 Broadway, Room No. 28. The doubtful invited.

## RAILROADS.

**HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.**

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.
10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

**6:30 P. M.**

SPECIAL TRAIN TO PHILADELPHIA
FOR
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY'S FREIGHTS
Will leave Jersey City every evening at 6:30 P. M.
SHIPPERS OF MERCHANDISE
To Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and other points West and South, can ship by this company as late as 6 P. M., from office No. 59 Broadway.
GOODS
Delivered to our wagons before 5:30 P. M. will go forward same day.
RATES GREATLY REDUCED
For large shipments.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
6:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

FOR CAMDEN DIRECT, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for three days, $3.
On and after Jan. 3, 1866, from Pier No 3, North River, at 12:25 P. M. Express line, through to Camden in five hours.
Passengers for Barnegat, Tuckerton, Hammonton, Egg Harbor City, &c., will take this train.
At 4 P. M., Accommodation line, arriving in Camden at 11 P. M.
FREIGHT for Camden, Vineland, &c., will be taken at low rates. If delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, will reach Camden the same night.
W. S. SNEDEN, Superintendent.
J. N. BILLINGS, Agent, Pier No. 3.

**PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.**

From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:25 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P.M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:?? P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

## PROPOSALS

**PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.**

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 19, 1865.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:
ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.
ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1866.
ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1866.
The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on route No. 2, and 6,000,000 on route No. 3.
No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles or any other stores.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:
On route No. 1....$150,000
On route No. 2....200,000
On route No. 3....50,000
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed:
"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. '1, '2' or '3,'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.
Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.
Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.
Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. A. POTTER, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A., No. 39 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., the 31st inst., for the following supplies, which must be of the very best quality, and the machines are to be equal to Wm. Sellers & Co. or Bement & Dougherty's, of Philadelphia—all to be delivered free of expense to the government, at the Navy-yard, New-York, to wit:
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
2,200 feet B. M. white pine plank; 40 tons broad top coal.
6 rolls tracing cloth, 4 bars (1,203 lbs.) Ulster flat iron.
12 prs. hose couplings, (Gaylord's patent,) 1 large chuck lathe.
1 radical drilling machine, 1 large planing machine.
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
400 feet 4⅞ wire rope.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
1,500 lbs. lead pipe, 3 x 1¼.
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
2,000 gallons pure sperm oil, 1,200 lbs. bolts and nuts.
200 brass drawn seamless tubes, 20 rings Martin's metallic packing.
Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms for bidders, with needful particulars, to be had at this office.
JOHN D. GIBSON, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, LA., Dec. 8, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.
Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New-Orleans, La.
The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.
Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For building a sewer in Jane-street, from Eighth to Greenwich-avenue.
2. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, from Fifth to Seventh-avenue.
3. For paving Twentieth-street with trap-block, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
4. For building a sewer in Seventy-eighth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
5. For paving Fifty-fifth-street with trap-block, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
6. For paving Seventy-first-street with trap-block, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Jane-street, from Greenwich-avenue to Eighth-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street to the extent of half the block from Fifth to Seventh-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Twentieth-street to the extent of half the block from Third to Fourth-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street to the extent of half the block from Third to Fourth-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-fifth-street to the extent of half the block from Third to Fourth-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Seventy-first-street to the extent of half the block from Third to Fourth-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, DANIEL D. CONOVER, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 26, 1866.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by WM. EARL, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper on receipt of 25 cents. Address 11 Walker-st., New-York.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**

ITALIAN OPERA. SEASON OF 1866
MAX MARETZEK....Director.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THURSDAY—L'AFRICAINE.
OPENING NIGHT OF THE NEW SEASON.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1866,
will be produced Meyerbeer's last work,
L'AFRICAINE.
L'AFRICAINE.
With its brilliant and most complete cast.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 2,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 3,
GRAND MATINEE.
Further particulars in future advertisements.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING, at the regular ticket offices, viz.: the Box Office of the Academy; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Schubert & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; and Root, Anthony & Co.'s, 21 Nassau-st.

**THE CHARITY BALL.**

THE CHARITY BALL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL of this city, will take place at the Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING, 29th inst. The price of tickets is $1 each, admitting one person, and they may be procured of any of the following Managers:

LADIES.—Mesdames Sidney Ashmore, R. Ellery Anderson, William Astor, Lloyd Aspinwall, Averill, Barlow, Barril, Belmont, James W. Beekman, G. L. Beckman, Wm. B. Bend, G. F. Betts, L. K. Bridge, C. F. Blake, John R. Brady, S. Dexter Bradford, James Brooks, J. F. Butterworth, Wm. Blodgett, C. Berryman, Cayius, Chickering, Cunard, Edward H. Coster, Wm. C. Calhoun, Charles P. Daly, Henry Delafield, C. A. Davis, De Birmingham, Degen, De Ferrusac, R. O. Doremus, D. Du Bois, Lorenzo Draper, P. S. Forbes, Fremont, R. Frith, Forsyth, Gentil, Ezra Goodrich, J. L. Graham, W. Gray, Charles C. Green, C. A. Heckscher, J. G. Heckscher, Henry Hills, F. R. Howe, William A. Hadden, G. G. Haven, C. B. Hoffman, W. O. Hoffman, R. S. Hone, Lydig, Hoyt, R. M. Hunt, G. G. Howland, G. A. Jones, Jos. Hooker, L. W. Jerome, J. D. Jones, A. C. Kingsland, Edward Kirkland, E. Ketelias, Edwin Ludlow, Philip Livingston, George A. Lathrop, Charles Luling, Lazarus, Henry Meyer, A. B. Mott, J. R. Murray, D. Colden Murray, W. H. McVickar, Gordon Norrie, Palmer, R. Phelps, Panon, H. Parish, J. Pyne, G. A. Phelps, F. F. Randolph, J. J. Roosevelt, R. Raymond, William Redmond, H. Renwick, W. Rhinelander, S. Howland Robbins, H. De B. Routh, F. H. Saltus, Frederick Sheldon, Russell Stebbins, Ferd. Suydam, Paran Stevens, John Schermerhorn, Lorillard Spencer, Joseph Strong, Sauer, Stevenson, C. E. Strong, Sorchan, G. T. Strong, Murray Smith, E. H. Stoughton, H. A. Taylor, Tighe, Tillinghast, Effingham Townsend, Wm. Tracy, L. Turnure, A. Wagstaff, J. Kearney Warren, J. C. Wilmerding, Edgerton Winthrop, Joel Wolfe, Isaac Wright, J. H. Wainwright, Yznaga.

GENTLEMEN—Messrs. Joseph Alsop, L. Seymour Ashley, William H. Appleton, T. C. Acton, S. L. M. Barlow, R. Benson, D. W. Bishop, Henry Bargy, Andrew Bininger, Willet Bronson, Landsdale Boardman, William C. Binns, Eugene Bogert, G. S. Bowdoin, S. W. Bridgham, Jr., J. T. Brady, H. W. Brevoort, Jas. Bleecker, W. H. Bibby, William B. Bend, Dr. H. D. Bulkley, Henry Clews, J. Cadwallader, Le G. Cannon, J. W. Condennin, Samuel Craig, Wm. B. Cooper, Israel Corse, A. M. Cozzens, Richard Church, E. Charlier, Robert L. Cutting, Jr., Wm. Cutting, Henry Coster, William Douglas, J. Geddes Day, E. Dubois, W. B. Duncan, Maj.-Gen. Dix, Mr. A. C. Du Vivier, Dr. Francis Delafield, Messrs. M. L. Delafield, Edward Delafield, Jr., G. T. Eliot, Jr., Messrs. Russell Forsyth, C. F. Fearing, Mortimer Fowler, S. M. Fox, J. P. Giraud Foster, C. Godfrey Gunther, Sheppard Gandy, J. W. Gerard, Jr., J. G. Grafton, Frederick Gilbert, J. B. Graham, J. C. Gray, E. Gerry, J. G. Heckscher, J. W. Hammersley, Harbeck, Townsend Harris, Edwin Hoyt, A. S. Hewitt, C. Fiske Harris, Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Goold Hoyt, George Hoffman, Dr. J. Hull, Messrs. Wilson G. Hunt, C. D. Habicht, J. B. Ireland, G. Irving, H. H. Jones, Dr. E. Lee Jones, Dr. W. W. Jones, Dr. A. Jacobi, Peyton Jaudon, O. K. King, D. Kingsland, Emile Kingsland, O. P. Kirkland, Moses Lazarus, L. Lang, R. J. Livingston, Arthur Leary, J. Lentilhon, J. Bowers Lee, A. A. Low, D. Comyn Moran, A. P. Montant, L. P. Morton, Dr. A. B. Mott, Judge A. C. Munson, James Murphy, J. B. Murray, Dr. T. M. Markoe, J. T. Metcalf, J. Pierpont Morgan, Walton Oakley, Philip M. Oakley, Baron Ostensacken, Harleston Parker, Archibald Pell, John Pyne, Dr. G. A. Peters, Edward Prime, Jr., G. H. Redmond, L. M. Rutherford, Wm. B. Rogers, H. De B. Routh, J. J. Roosevelt, M. O. Roberts, J. F. Ruggles, H. J. Raymond, Randolph Robinson, Elisha Riggs, George Satterlee, Joseph F. Stone, Alfred Seton, Geo. Schuyler, Geo. R. Schieffelin, E. Delafield Smith, B. K. Stevens, R. W. Stoughton, Augustus Schell, Dr. Foster Swift, Walter Satterlee, Eugene Thorn, W. F. Talboys, Henry A. Tailer, Alexander Taylor, Wm. R. Travers, Gen. Van Alen, John Van Buren, Jules Vatable, J. Kearney Warren, G. C. Ward, Sidney Webster, M. Willetts, S. H. Whitwell, Jas. R. Windell, J. C. Wilmerding, Dr. G. S. Winston, Wm. Young.

**BROOKLYN ATHENEUM.**

FIVE NIGHTS ONLY,
commencing TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30.
ROBERT HELLER'S
GRAND SOIREE DIABOLIQUE,
introducing his new sensational Egyptian wonder,
THE SPHYNX. THE SPHYNX,
and the programme of wonders.
MYSTERY, MUSIC, MAGIC AND MIRTH.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.**

THE LADIES OF THE BALLET engaged during last season are notified to attend rehearsal on MONDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 A. M., at the Academy of Music.
MAX MARETZEK.

## MEDICAL.

**JARED LINSLY, M. D., AND THAD. M. HALSTED, M. D.**

DR. J. LINSLY, 22 Lafayette-place. DR. T. M. HALSTED, 18 East 20th-st. (Bancroft House.)

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 198 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 198 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.
Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 196 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 162 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 196 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. WEST DESIRES TO INFORM those seeking medical advice, that he devotes his time especially to the treatment of diseases of a private nature; the various forms of which he from long practical experience is well acquainted with, enabling him to guarantee a cure in all cases. Particular attention paid to diseases arising from self-abuse or excesses, nervous debility, &c. Office No. 546 Broadway, New-York.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL—UNDER THE exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the Scalpel. Specialty, operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele, fistula and stricture. Office hours from 8 to 9 and 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES, from whatever cause, treated with secrecy and success guaranteed. Dr. STROENG, No. 34 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Office hours, 2 to 3 P. M.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 80 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marriage, &c.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE.**

NOS. 728 and 730 BROADWAY, (Opposite N. Y. Hotel.)
Sole Lessee and Manageress....Miss LUCY RUSHTON
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29,
will be presented for the first time in this theatre the musical comedy in three acts of
THE BLACK DOMINO,
With new scenery and appointments.
Horace de Massaresen....Mr. J. H. Mortimer
Count Julian....Mr. C. W. Clarke
THE BLACK DOMINO,
(with the songs of "The Sprit of Good" and "Guide my steps,")....Miss Lucy Rushton
Jacintha....Mrs. Mandor
Bridget....Mrs. Mark Smith
The performance will conclude with, for the first time, an entirely new musical burlesque, entitled
"BETWEEN YOU AND ME AND THE POST,"
founded upon the drama of
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
with new scenery, by Mr. George Evans, and with mechanical effects.
Arrah Meelish, of the kiss, (with songs,) her first appearance....Miss Rose Cooke
Fanny Power, of the affections....Mrs. Mark Smith
Shaun, of the post (with songs)....Mrs. Harry Pearson
Feeny, of the law....Mr. W. S. Higgins
McCoul, of the rebels....Mr. W. A. Mestayer
Officers, soldiers, peasants, &c., by the members of the company and numerous auxiliaries.
The scene is laid and the plot hatched in Ireland.
Leader of the orchestra....Mr. H. Tissington
Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 7¾.
Acting Manager and Treasurer....Mr. H. H. Davis
Stage Manager....Mr. J. Schonberg
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats secured six days in advance.
In active preparation, A NEW GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**

Sole Lessee and Manageress....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager....J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
having returned from a most successful engagement at Philadelphia, will make her first appearance in two months, on
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29,
in her great comedy impersonation of
LADY GAY SPANKER,
in B'oicault's elegant comedy in 5 acts, entitled
LONDON ASSURANCE,
with the favorite and eminent artist,
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, as DAZZLE,
supported by a
POWERFUL CAST.
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS
LONDON ASSURANCE,
(for the last times.)
THURSDAY, FEB. 1,
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
will appear in her celebrated character of
ANNE BRACEGIRDLE.
And for the first time here, the petite drama of
THE TWO FRIENDS,
in which Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT will appear.
In active rehearsal, a new comedy entitled
WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN,
and the interesting drama of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
Also, a new Burlesque and a
ROMANTIC SPECTACULAR DRAMA.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

**WOOD'S THEATRE.**

Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
THIS EVENING and WEDNESDAY MATINEE.
The great artist,
MR. CHANFRAU,
will, by request of a large circle of personal friends and repeated demands at the box-office, appear in his famed personation of
MOSE.
MOSE.
In a GLANCE AT NEW-YORK IN 1848.
produced under the direction of the author, Mr. Baker, Stage Manager of this theatre. Previous to which will be presented the MODEL OF A WIFE.
Mons. BONNEFOI....Mr. CHANFRAU
To conclude with the IRISH TIGER.
PADDY RYAN, (with song and dance,)
G. C. DAVENPORT.
Admission 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Box-office open from 8 to 4 o'clock, and seats should be secured in advance.
MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,
Commencing at 1½ o'clock, for the accommodation of families.

**NEW BOWERY THEATRE.**

Sole Proprietor....MR. J. W. LINGARD
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY.
First night of N. B. Clark's, Esq., dramatization of Dr. Robinson's popular story, published in the Weekly Mercury, entitled
RAOUL, THE KNIGHT;
OR,
THE MAGICIAN OF GRANADA,
together with the romantic drama of
CAPTAIN MACHEATH;
OR,
THE HEROES OF HOUNSLOW HEATH.
The new comic farce of
MRS. GREEN'S SNUG LITTLE BUSINESS.
THURSDAY EVENING, Annual Benefit of
MR. J. W. LINGARD.

**NEW-YORK CIRCUS.**

HIPPOTHEATRON BUILDING, 14th-st.,
opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES at 2½.

ROBINSON
will ride his latest sensation,
THE ENGLISH STEEPLE CHASE.
LEVI J. NORTH,
will give his special masterpiece, entitled
BACCHUS.
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
in Bareback Equestrianism and Menage Acts.
The Oriental Spectacle of the
HALT IN THE DESERT.
The Extravaganza of the
COBBLER AND TAILOR.

**WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.**

THE FOURTH EXHIBITION IN NEW-YORK of FRENCH, ENGLISH and FLEMISH PICTURES is open DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 10, at the STUDIO BUILDING, No. 15 10th-st.
F. J. PILGORAM, Secretary.
E. GAMBART, Director.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—MISS E. T. GREENFIELD, the world-renowned BLACK SWAN, will sing on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1866, assisted by Miss Kate Lester, the Southern Nightingale, La Petite Swan, Miss M. A. Williams, Miss Rebecca Waks, Prof. Wm. Howard Day, and Mr. James J. Spelman. The proceeds for the benefit of the Abyssinian Baptist Church. Tickets, 30 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

PURCHASE YOUR "OPERA LOZENGES" before going to the theatre, ball, or other place of amusement. They perfume the breath, relieve dryness in the throat, and enliven the spirits. Price 25 cents. Sold by RAYNER, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

## DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS—from 2 to 4 for ladies; from 4 to 6 for Misses and Masters. Evening classes from 8 to 10½ o'clock.
TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, for gentlemen.
NEW CLASSES for beginners; also, for advanced pupils and for "the German."
Just received from the Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris, the new and beautiful Quadrille,
LES VARIETES PARISIENNES.

**C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,**

NO. 30 SCHERMERHORN-ST., CORNER OF COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.
New classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German cotillion and fashionable quadrilles.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 212 5th-av., New-York. No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 22 Fourth-avenue, near 23d-st. A new class; afternoon at 4; evening at 8 o'clock. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day.

## LECTURES.

**ARCTIC REGIONS.**

A POPULAR MEETING of the Friends of the "Association for the Advancement of Science and Art," will be held in the great hall of the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 8 o'clock. Dr. HAYES, the eminent Arctic explorer, will deliver a lecture on "Icebergs." Reserved seats, 50 cents; other seats, 25 cents. Tickets can be obtained at the rooms of the Association, and at the door of the great hall.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS WILL SPEAK at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, MONDAY Evening, Jan. 29. Subject: The Assassination and its Lessons. Tickets (entitling to a reserved seat,) 50 cents, for sale at SWAYNE'S, No. 210 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Tickets admitting to Family Circle and Amphitheatre will be for sale at the door, on the night of the lecture, price 25 cents.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—REV. DR. ROGERS will deliver a lecture on Daniel Webster, with extracts from his speeches, in the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29. Musical selections, both vocal and instrumental, will be given during the evening. Doors open at 7; exercises to commence at 7¾ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

LECTURE ON SYPHILIS.—DR. HINE CONtinues his lectures upon Syphilis every MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at his private rooms, No. 64 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The profession and students are invited to attend. Next lecture—"Infantile and Hereditary Syphilis."

## FURNITURE.

**FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.**

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS. (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

## ARTIFICIAL EYES.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN eyes made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH & P. GOUGELMANN, formerly employed by Boissoneau, of Paris, No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BARNUM'S MUSEUM AND CIRCUS.**

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE CIRCUS.
CIRCUS AND DRAMA
TWICE EACH DAY.
MIRTH and MUSIC, WIT and HUMOR.
INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT.
LIVING HUMAN WONDERS.
BRILLIANT PERFORMANCES.
DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
AFTERNOON, at 3. EVENING, at 7¾.

THE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPE,
GALAXY OF EQUESTRIAN STARS:
Mr. EATON STONE, the original Bareback-Rider,
Mr. CHAS. SHERWOOD, Mr. LANGWORTHY,
Mme VIRGINIA, Miss AMELIA,
Mr. JOHN FOSTER, Master CHAS. SHERWOOD, Jr.,
Mons. C. DEVERE.
SPLENDID ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
GREAT VAULTING ACTS.
PERFORMING THREE-HORNED BULL
IN EXTRAORDINARY FEATS IN THE ARENA.
Previous to Circus, the romantic Scottish Drama of the
ELSHIE;
Or,
THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.
STARTLING INCIDENTS, GRAND EFFECTS, EXCITING TABLEAUX.
Messrs. Daly, Hadaway, Andrews, Bridgman, Wilton, Johnstone, Anderson, Stevens, Mrs. Prior, G. Melville, Misses Cleaver and Le Brun appear.
HIGHLAND FLING....by....MISS EMMA SHELL
W. B. HARRISON....Extemporaneous Singer.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
THREE IMMENSE GIANTS, THREE DWARFS, TWO CIRCASSIAN GIRLS, LIVING SKELETONS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, GLASS-BLOWERS, ALBINO BOY, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

**BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,**

No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
The popular troupe in the following favorite scenes: THAT'S MY SISTER. Mlle. Pay-ripper, a sensation prima donna, Rollin Howard; Count Houghlihan, an Emerald buffer, Dan Bryant.
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
JOCKO, a mischievous monkey....LITTLE MAC
USED UP; Or, THE HOP OF FASHION.
SIM DIPSEY, the doorkeeper....MR. DAN BRYANT
Messrs. Reed, Emmett, Henry, Cox, Grier, Fowler, Howard, Raynor, Hogan, Prendergast, Morrison, Garatagui, Mullen, Boniface, Ryan, Savori, Little Mac, Seymour and Neil Bryant in the masquerade scene.

**444 AMERICAN THEATRE. BROADWAY.**

Manager and Proprietor....R. W. BUTLER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
NEW STARS THIS WEEK.
BRILLIANT AND UNEQUALED ATTRACTION.
The great Comic, Trick and Fairy Pantomime, entitled,
THE MAGIC HORN;
or, HARLEQUIN AND DAME KIDDLEWINKS.
Produced in style of magnificence, New Music, Tricks, Transformations, Tableaux, &c.
The beautiful Ballet Divertisement, entitled,
GISELLE.
First week of the engagement of the favorite Danseuse,
MISS MARY PARRINGTON,
together with the
FAMOUS TROUPE,
IN A GLORIOUS BILL OF NOVELTIES,
EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6—to commence at 7½ o'clock.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

## INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with eleven assistant instructors. The new term begins Feb. 5. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men of suitable age can be fitted for business under the thorough course of mathematics, writing and book-keeping in one term. All the advantages of the institution are open to every pupil without any extra charges. Pupils coming from a distance will be received into the families of the instructors. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

**MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S**

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, with primary department and gymnasium. No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st. Open from 9½ A. M. to 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A GENTLEMAN OF several years' experience as a teacher, but now engaged in literary pursuits, desires to secure a few pupils in the higher English branches of study. Special attention given to history and literature (both English and general.) Address M. S. M., Box No. 182 Times Office.

**BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.**

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, YONKERS, N. Y.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

**UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL,**

Opposite Washington-square.
Prepares for COLLEGE, BUSINESS and WEST POINT.

**FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY,**

No. 895 6th-av., second door below 40th-st.
PUPILS ARE SO TAUGHT THAT THEY NEED NO HELP AT HOME.
Open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

**MR. VAN NORMAN'S**

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., Murray Hill, New-York.

**J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,**

FOR THE THOROUGH INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS, NO. 907 BROADWAY.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY will resume its duties, 4 P. M., Jan. 11, 1866, at Chester, Delaware County, Penn. This academy affords the most thorough classical, scientific, mathematical and military instruction. The accommodations are ample; the discipline efficient. Young men desiring to enter the academy can obtain circulars by applying to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware County, Penn.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE INTERMEDIATE examination of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 5th of February, at 9½ o'clock A. M., and will be continued through the week, beginning at the same hour daily. The Regents of the University, parents of students, the Trustees and the alumni of the College, and others interested in education are invited to attend.
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President Columbia College.

ALGEBRA, BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, Arithmetic, Spelling, Grammar, privately taught, day and evening, at G. C. PAINE'S Commercial College, No. 289 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall. Terms: $10 to $15 per quarter. Ladies receive 20 writing lessons for $3.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-ninth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

BOYS PREPARED PRACTICALLY FOR business, at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 699 Broadway. They acquire industrious and energetic habits, become quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Apply day or evening.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

ELLSWORTH'S MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 800 BROADWAY.—Every facility for the most thorough instruction in Penmanship, Accounts and Business Calculations.
ELLSWORTH & GRAY, Proprietors.

THE ENGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY will reopen Jan. 3, at 2½ P. M. For circulars, apply to the Principal, JARED REED, Jr., Perth Amboy, N. J.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in commercial and English branches. Thorough business education imparted.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—AT White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL care and instruction. Rev. Jas. Tufts, Monson, Mass.

## TEACHERS.

WANTED—AS GOVERNESS AND HOUSEkeeper, a short distance from town, a Protestant lady fully competent, beside housekeeping, to undertake the care and education of two children, respectively three and seven years old. References exchanged. Address NEW-JERSEY, with particulars, Box No. 118 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF PHILLIPS Academy, Andover, Mass., and a member of Yale College, (now on leave of absence for his health,) of considerable experience in teaching the classics and the common English branches, the position of tutor in a private family. Best of references given. Address TUTOR, Box No. 127 Times Office.

WANTED—TEACHERS FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS—And all trustees, parents and teachers are invited to send reports for each other's benefit, as to vacancies, openings new schools, introducing pupils or teachers. Address the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 486 Broadway, New-York.

A FRENCH GRADUATE, NOW ENGAGED teaching in first-class City Schools, has a few leisure hours which he wishes to devote to schools or private lessons. Terms moderate. Address GEORGE, No. 601 Sixth-av.

A GENTLEMAN OF COLLEGIATE EDUcation gives private tuition in the English branches, classics and mathematics. Reference to present patrons. Address A. M., Box 131 Times Office.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY wishes a situation to teach English, French and German; charges moderate; references given. Address S. E. K., Station G.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady of experience wishes an engagement to teach the English branches with music and French. Address E. A. F., Station G.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Begins at 7¾; concludes at 10¾.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE GREAT AMERICAN TRAGEDIENNE,
MISS BATEMAN,
whose wonderful impersonation of the original character of LEAH,
has attracted, each evening,
OVERFLOWING HOUSES.
Mr. Wheatley feels great pleasure in having had the opportunity of re-introducing to her warm friends and admirers, the public of New-York, this most gifted and esteemed young lady, whose talents have for the last three years justly gained for her abroad the assured position of the
FIRST TRAGIC ACTRESS OF THE TIME,
and who returns in the very zenith of her fame and popularity in the principal cities of Great Britain and Ireland.
Her triumphant European success has been reëchoed by the unanimous voice of her friends and countrymen in this city, and the overwhelming multitudes who nightly throng Niblo's Garden, attest the delight with which this artist has been welcomed home.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1866,
and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, will be presented Mosenthal's beautiful play of
LEAH,
THE JEWISH MAIDEN,
in which Miss BATEMAN will sustain her original character of LEAH, and the following powerful cast, embracing the names of Mr. J. C. Cowper, J. G. Burnett, B. Studley, (his first appearance at this theatre,) D. Ralton, Geo. Becks, R. B. Holmes, W. H. Danvers, Barry, Neil, Rendle, &c.; Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, A. Chapman, Everett, Barks, Lulu, &c., &c.
The play produced with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES
AND APPOINTMENTS.
Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Seats in Dress Circle, private boxes, $1 50; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

**WINTER GARDEN.**

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY, Jan. 29.
EDWIN BOOTH
WILL APPEAR FOR
THE LAST TIME
BUT ONE
this season, in his grand rôle of
HAMLET.
TUESDAY, 30th.
FAREWELL NIGHT
FAREWELL NIGHT
OF BOOTH'S HAMLET,
which, in the fullness of its triumph, will be withdrawn to make way for
RICHELIEU.
Doors open at 6¾; overture at 7:20 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 31.
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE
of
RUY BLAS,
and
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
Commencing at 1 o'clock, and terminating in time to enable parties from the country to reach the return trains, boats, &c.
Seats secured six days in advance.

**WINTER GARDEN.**

Reserved seats can be had for any evening at No. 677 Broadway, under the Lafarge House. Also tickets for all first-class balls.

**WALLACK'S.**

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
OPEN AT 7¼. BEGIN AT 8.
MONDAY
Second time in two years, Sheridan's sterling comedy,
THE RIVALS,
in which will appear Messrs. Frederick Robinson, Chas. Fisher, Mark Smith, B. T. Ringgold, J. C. Williamson, George Holland, Young, Pope, Cashin, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernon and Mrs. John Sefton.
In preparation, with appropriate scenery and appointments, and a very powerful cast, Rev. James White's fine play,
THE KING OF THE COMMONS.
TUESDAY,
HENRY DUNBAR.
WEDNESDAY, Boucicault's charming comedy,
THE IRISH HEIRESS.
(In which Mr. Mr. JOHN GILBERT will make his first appearance since his severe illness.)
will be acted for the
FIRST TIME THIS SEASON.
THURSDAY—THE RIVALS.
FRIDAY—HENRY DUNBAR.
SATURDAY—THE IRISH HEIRESS.
Other STANDARD COMEDIES and various ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES are in preparation.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31.
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI'S FAREWELL MATINEE.
CARD.
Mr. WEHLI begs to announce that in response to the numerous demands from his friends, he will give one more Matinee, being POSITIVELY HIS LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON.
Mr. WEHLI has the pleasure to announce that the distinguished Pianist and Composer, Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, has kindly consented to assist at this his Farewell Matinee. They will perform the celebrated Fantasie, from "Norma," arranged for two Pianos, by THALBERG.
Mdlle. AYOSTA
will make her first appearance on this occasion.
Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI.
Director....Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich.
Doors open at 12 M. Concert to commence at 1 P. M.
Prices of admission; Parquet, $1; Dress Circle, $1.
Reserved Seats in Orchestra Chairs, $1 50, which can only be obtained at the Theatre.
Ticket offices at Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 759 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway.
The Pianos used by Mr. WEHLI at all his Concerts are the NEW SCALE CONCERT GRANDS, made by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway, New-York, and No. 246 Washington-st., Boston.
These Pianos were awarded the First Prize—A GOLD MEDAL—at the exhibition of 1865.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**

CARD.
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, in response to numerous demands of his friends in this city, begs leave to announce that he will give ONE MORE GRAND MATINEE—on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31. This will positively be his last appearance in New-York this season.

**FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.**

Lessee, Director and Manager....G. L. Fox.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MISS FANNY HERRING will personate four different characters in the
CASTLE OF TORMINAL;
OR, THE PHANTOMS.
W. H. Whalley, Lewis Mestayer, Miss R. Denvil.
FOREST OF BONDY;
OR, THE DOG OF MONTARGIS.
Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, W. Marden, H. D. Gale.
Concluding with a Laughable Farce.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. LEWIS MESTAYER.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.—Another NEW and BRILLIANT PROGRAMME. Frank Leslie, Charles Melville, N. W. Gould, in New Ballads. The great COMIC ARTIST, GEORGE CHRISTY, in his best characters. Double-Bedded Room, &c. Budworth, Donaldson, Abbott and Hough-kin in new Acts. Box Office open all day. Matinee every Saturday.

**DRAMATIC AND POETICAL READINGS,**

BY
Prof. RALPH G. HIBBARD.
This young and remarkable elocutionist, who has won such triumphant success in the Eastern States, will make his first public appearance in New-York, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 30 and Feb. 6. Doors open at 7; readings at 7¾.
Tickets for sale at the music stores of Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, and J. Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway; at the "Opera," corner 4th-av. and 14th-st., and at the doors on the evenings.
Single tickets 50 cents.
The programme will consist of selections from first part King Henry IV., "The Pickwick Papers," Tennyson and other poets; "Poe's Bells," in which Prof. H. is unapproachable; "In the Maelstrom," by Geo. Lansing Taylor; a vivid and most thrilling description of a perilous descent into the Mammoth Cave at Kentucky, &c., &c.

## MUSICAL.

**CHICKERING & SONS,**

ESTABLISHED 1823.
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are sole agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—FIFTY-TWO GOLD or SILVER MEDALS or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS have been awarded M. & H. within a few years, and SEVENTEEN within the last four weeks, for THE BEST INSTRUMENTS OF THIS GENERAL CLASS.
Printed testimony is presented in their circulars from more than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent organists and musicians in the country that THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS ARE UNEQUALED. Prices, $110 to $600. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO-FORTE and in singing, by an experienced teacher and composer, from one of the first conservatoires of music in Europe; a systematic and thorough course of instruction, and consequent rapid advancement may be depended upon. Terms, $20 per quarter. To pupils wishing to study the French language in connection with the above branches, liberal arrangements will be offered. Address H. W., Box No. 113 Times Office.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS.—Wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned. Sheet Music a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Brooklyn Rooms, No. 385 Fulton-st., over Dime Savings Bank.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—TWO SUPERB 7-OCtave rosewood pianos for sale; are new and elegant; best city makers; rich tone; full warrantee; must be seen to be described and appreciated; factory price $550; will be sold for $325 each. Apply at Battersen's Express Office, No. 490 6th-av., near 40th-st.

PIANO-FORTES AT LARGELY REDUCED PRICES.—For tone, elegance of finish and durability, they are unsurpassed. Three second-hand pianos at bargains.
CUMMINGS & JENNYS, No. 726 Broadway.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF J. & C. FISCHER, the best and most reliable pianos made; extensive agraffe and all improvements. Wholesale and retail at Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247, 249 28th-st., near 8th-av.

BOARDMAN & GRAY PIANO-FORTES.—A fine stock of these elegant instruments for the holidays, at the depot No. 743 Broadway.

SELECT PRIVATE VOCAL CLASSES—Also, piano, violin and guitar lessons. Circulars at No. 543 Broadway, or address TEACHER, No. 445 6th-av.

# NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

## The Health Bill.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In a recent investigation of the First Ward, Mr. Dupuy, the indefatigable Visitor in that district, reports of an underground room which quite equals, in its fearful condition of filth and overcrowding, those described so graphically of late by the Police Commissioners. He says:

"What do you think of the moral atmosphere of the home I am about to describe below. To such a home two of our boys return nightly, in a dark cellar, filled with smoke. There sleep all, in one room, with no kind of partition dividing them, two men and their wives, a girl of thirteen or fourteen, two men and a large boy of seventeen, a mother with two more boys, one about ten, the other a large boy of fifteen; another woman and two boys of about nine and eleven years of age—in all, *fourteen persons*. This room I have often visited, and the number enumerated probably falls below, rather than above, the average that sleep there."

Now, Sir, all of us who are at work among the poor practically, know that there are plenty of such dens of crime and "nests of fever." We see more distinctly than others the formidable dangers to the city from such haunts. Here, we know that thieves, and vagrants, and prostitutes are bred and educated. When, next Spring or Summer, the pestilence suddenly breaks out in the city, its first grim appearance will be in these "lodging-houses," and in these it will revel.

From these centres it will radiate all over the city and the Union. Quarantine will not be of the slightest use, when such fertile receptacles for the seed of the disease are here all prepared. No city ever quarantined itself so carefully as Naples, and in Naples the cholera always finds a fearful harvest.

It is certainly not an improbable hypothesis that *excreta* convey the disease, but what earthly power could prevent *excreta* from persons having diarrhea being scattered all over the city? Who can close the sewers so that the poisonous effluvia from the ejections shall not arise through our water-pipes into our dwellings?

It is, of course, too late now to avert cholera, (if it shall approach the next season,) but we can check its ravages to an incredible extent by proper sanitary provisions. Let the fact always be borne in mind that though there were 18,000 deaths of cholera in 1849 in London, *not a case occurred in any model lodging-house*, simply because cleanliness and ventilation were enforced and over-crowding checked. If similar precautions on a broad scale be undertaken, we may hope greatly to mitigate the ravages of the dreaded disease.

Such hideous dens as those I have just described must be broken up. There is not at this day *in all London* such a lodging house as that just described in the First Ward. The Sanitary Police would break them up at once, and bring the keepers before the courts.

It is to do away with such fearful evils and to prepare for the cholera, that so many of our citizens are urging the passage of the *health bill*. It ought, however, to be understood, that the success of this beneficent measure is now greatly threatened by certain unwise amendments, which are suggested to it by some of its friends. The bill has been most carefully studied and framed after weeks of labor by the committee charged with its formation. Prominent lawyers and, we believe, nearly all the medical profession, consider it the best sanitary act ever presented to the Legislature. The Union League Club have given it their unqualified approbation.

As compared with European legislation, I am certain there has been nothing framed in England or France more stringent and thorough and judicious. One great object of the measure has been to make the new board thoroughly *unpartizan*. The amendments offered would at once destroy this impartial character by introducing the "two Mayors" of New-York and Brooklyn, who, whether Republicans or Democrats, must always, from the nature of the case, be partisans. They propose also to give the appointing power to the Governor, but here again, (much as we may respect Gov. Fenton,) they throw those places of public utility into the hands of politicians and it is above all important that such places, with the dangers threatening the city, should be given only to men of sanitary science and thoroughly separated from politics. Four of the most eminent physicians of New-York and Brooklyn have been mentioned in the bill—gentlemen of great experience, who have already distinguished themselves by sanitary services, and who are above all suspicions of merely pecuniary or selfish purposes in serving in these offices.

When their terms expire, the Legislature is to appoint their successors, (as it does the Regents of the University,) from among the physicians in regular practice during five years preceding, and residing in this district. Their salaries are $2,500 each, which is surely not exorbitant, if they do their duty.

Certainly this organization must commend itself to all fair-minded persons, as securing competent men at once and keeping their appointment out of the field of politics.

Again, the suggestion of an extra member, a layman, or the Health Officer, seems unwise, for the board has already eight, and such addition would in all probability be a politician or the creature of a party, and beside it would throw the police into the minority. It is but just that the executive arm—the police—should be equal to the planning and scientific portion, the physicians. The two equal will work harmoniously, or will check each other's mistakes and over-imprudence. *To leave out* the police would be to disembowel the bill, and it might as well drop altogether. The power of the commission would be gone, and its expense quadrupled.

The enemy with their enormous bribery intend to take advantage of these unwise suggestions, and divide the friends of the measure, and so defeat the bill or destroy its vitality.

We desire that those who honestly and earnestly wish the lives of thousands of our citizens to be saved and the city to be prepared for the cholera, and a sanitary administration established here worthy of our civilization and equal to the European, should understand first how the measure now stands and how (if at all) it will be defeated.

C. L. B.

New-York, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1866.

## Cholera—The Health Bill.

New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1866.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

"God helps those who help themselves," is a maxim as true as it is ancient. New-York with its million of dependents treats this rule as inapplicable to itself, and awaits with calm indifference the approach of the cholera.

Little is being done to prepare for it. The streets are as dirty, the ash heaps as high, the stenches as sickening as ever. It is but a few days since that a reporter of the Times furnished as vivid a picture of filth, wretchedness, misery and crime in underground New-York as has ever been drawn.

The season has been unfavorable to health. The absence of steady cold, and the prevalence of wet, damp weather is unpropitious, and renders our systems less capable of resisting infection than they would be after a hard cold Winter.

While such is the condition of the city, where is the cholera? It started last Summer from its nursery in the far East, and desolated Constantinople. It marked its path along the Mediterranean with mourning, and reached Paris, where it has raged all through the Fall and Winter. It crossed the Atlantic and appeared in this port; by a merciful interposition of Providence, rather than from any care of man, it has not spread. And now it is said to be devastating Guadaloupe, in the West India Islands. Given, the cholera as an epidemic in the West Indies, how soon will it reach New-York? The question may be answered with almost mathematical precision. All intelligent physicians agree that there is not one chance in fifty that the cholera will pass by us this Summer. These facts being admitted, it would be natural to suppose that the press, as the guardian of public health and as watchmen placed on the high places of observation, would sound repeated warning to the citizens and to the rulers.

But so far from this being the case, with a few honorable exceptions, as the Times, the press is silent, or it only speaks to oppose all sanitary reform. Occasionally an extract from a foreign paper informs us of the prevalence of the scourge in some new spot, or of its advance toward us. Why this apathy?

A few months since the press was filled with articles on the cholera, which was anticipated in twelve months, but now that the cholera is at our doors, now that natural causes and artificial means are combining in its favor, why this silence?

Does God indeed drive us mad because he wishes to destroy us?

We have a new Mayor, an active, honest, honorable man. The cry of his party has long been that the Mayor has no power, and he may think himself unable to do anything. But surely he may lend the weight of his official position and high private character to the immediate passage of the health bill. He may see that the city officers do their duty or expose their delinquencies, even where he cannot right them.

When the cholera comes this year, it will be just so much worse than it was in 1849, as our streets are more dirty, and our population more crowded than it was then.

In 1849 it found the city unprepared, and the much dreaded Board of Health had to be convened.

By herculean efforts, and at great expense, the city cleansed and the pestilence stayed.

Unless the Health Bill is passed, the Board of Health must again be called together.

Economy as well as safety demands its immediate passage.

In the final report of the committee appointed by the Board of Health in 1849, this remarkable sentence occurs, and it is more true now than it was then: "We have no sanitary police worthy of the name; cholera may again assail us before we know it; and it is the dictate of true policy to be prepared in season to meet it; and not cholera alone, but any and every other malady which may be produced or aggravated by local causes."

Let the legislators see to it that the Health Bill becomes a law.

L. L. D.

## Cholera in the West Indies.

New-York, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1866.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In some of the "dailies" of this city I notice from time to time "items" relating to the spread of cholera in the West Indies. These seem generally to be taken from papers published at distances from the infected parts—Jamaica, Bermuda, &c., &c.—and are only calculated to produce unfounded panic. I can give you my experience. When I left South America on the 10th of December last, it was positively asserted that cholera was raging at Martinique, Dominica, Guadaloupe, Curacoa, St. Thomas and Havana. Even the deaths per diem were confidently stated. I came down to Trinidad and took passage on one of the Royal Mail steamers, rather expecting to run the gauntlet of death and panic. On reaching Martinique, however, I found all healthy there. At Dominica three cases had occurred—passengers in a sloop from Guadaloupe flying in panic. Upon landing they had all been isolated, strictly—had all taken the disease, two died, the other recovered; and though this had occurred some three weeks previous to my visit, not another case had appeared on the island. At Guadaloupe, where I was on the 14th of December, the disease had so far subsided that the health officer pronounced it substantially over. It had not at that time spread to any other island. St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, Antigua, St. Kitts, St Thomas, Porto Rico, Hayti and Cuba, at all of which I stopped during the month of December, were perfectly healthy; and these dates you will see are later than any referred to in the papers of this city. The towns through the islands were beautifully clean; the most stringent sanitary regulations were enforced; health officers made weekly inspections of all houses, yards, &c., and removed promptly all filth and garbage. I have never seen the West Indian towns in such excellent condition. I was inclined to look on the Guadaloupe sickness as local. On the 7th of September the island was visited by a severe hurricane, which destroyed the poorer class of houses, provision grounds, &c. This caused great destitution and suffering among the lower classes, and from the want of proper food and shelter a new type of fever broke out in October, afterward assuming symptoms of cholera, cramps, &c., and eventually almost identical with Asiatic cholera. The mortality in November was frightful. Physicians lost three out of four of their patients, and in one of the towns—Basse Terre, I think it was—the deaths reached 131 in a day. This would be about equal to 50,000 deaths per diem in a population such as London contains. It was, however, apparently all over in December, and the St. Thomas steamer due here on the 27th inst. will bring advices a month later than mine from the windward islands, and I trust equally favorable.

## UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

### Confused Ideas as to its Locality—Seven Different Pacific Railroads—Location and Present Condition of Each—Government Aid, &c.

Office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, Jan. 27, 1866.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

So much doubt and confusion appears to exist in the minds of the people, and possibly of some members of Congress, in relation to the locality, present condition, and future prospects of the Union Pacific Railroad, that, with your permission, I will endeavor to throw some light upon the subject.

There are, at the present time, no less than seven different projects, or organizations, known as Pacific railroads—and consequently, when allusion is made to either one of these, it is erroneously and sometimes quite injuriously applied to the one great trunk line chartered by Congress for the purpose of constructing a railroad through the entire territories of the United States, and thus connecting the railroads of the extreme Eastern and Western States in one continuous line across the continent.

In speaking of these different organizations, I shall refer to them in their proper geographical order, from the east and south to the west and north, and shall endeavor to confine myself to a simple and concise statement of facts:

1. The Pacific Railroad of Missouri, a State organization, extending from the city of St. Louis to the east line of Kansas, at or near Kansas City, a distance of 283 miles. This road is now completed and in operation.

2. The Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, extending from the western terminus of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, at the eastern boundary of Kansas, to an intersection with the Union Pacific Railroad, "at a point on the one-hundredth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, between the south margin of the Republican River and the north margin of the valley of the Platte river, in the Territory of Nebraska, at a point to be fixed by the President of the United States after actual surveys." The total distance is about 360 miles. This is also a State organization, and was formerly known as the "Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company of Kansas;" but the company, in 1863, assumed the name of "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division," by which title it has since been recognized. This company receives the same amount and kind of aid from the general government as the Union Pacific Railroad, which, to avoid repetition, will be described in connection with that road. The laying of track was commenced in 1863, since which sixty-two miles have been completed, and the road is now open for public use to Topeka, the capital of the State.

3. The Union Pacific Railroad, extending from the western boundary of the State of Iowa, at Omaha, "to the western boundary of the Territory of Nevada, there to connect with the line of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, a distance of about sixteen hundred miles." The capital stock is one hundred million dollars. This organization is entirely the creation of Congress, and being located within the Territories, is not subject to any State or municipal regulations. To aid in its construction the government grants "every alternate section of public land, designated by odd numbers, to the amount of ten alternate sections per mile, on each side of said railroad on the line thereof, and within the limits of twenty miles on each side of said road, not sold, reserved, or otherwise set aside by the United States, and to which a preëmption or homestead claim may not have attached at the time the line of said road is definitely fixed." The law further provides that "said company shall designate the general route of said road, as near as may be, and shall file a map of the same in the Department of the Interior, whereupon the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the lands within twenty-five miles of said designated route or routes to be withdrawn from preëmption, private entry and sale; and when any portion of said route shall be finally located, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the said lands hereinbefore granted to be surveyed and set off as fast as may be necessary for the purposes herein named."

To aid further in the construction of this road the law provides that as certain portions therein specified are fully completed and equipped, the Secretary of the Treasury shall "issue to said Company bonds of the United States of one thousand dollars each, payable in thirty years after date, bearing six per centum per annum interest, (said interest payable semi-annually,) which interest may be paid in United States Treasury notes, or any other money or currency which the United States have or shall declare lawful money and a legal tender," as follows: "For three hundred miles of said road, most mountainous and difficult of construction, to wit: one hundred and fifty miles westwardly from the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and one hundred and fifty miles eastwardly from the western base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, said [illegible] States," forty-eight thousand dollars per mile; "and between the sections last named of one hundred and fifty miles each," thirty-two thousand dollars per mile; and for the entire balance of the road, sixteen thousand dollars per mile. These bonds constitute a second mortgage upon the whole line of the railroad, rolling stock and fixtures, and "one-half of the compensation for services rendered for the government shall be required to be applied to the payment of the bonds issued by the government." The company is also authorized to "issue their first mortgage bonds to an amount not exceeding the amount of the bonds of the United States, and of even tenor and date, time of maturity, rate and character of interest," with the government bonds, "and the lien of the United States shall be subordinate to" these first mortgage bonds, [illegible] miles in advance of a continuous completed line of construction." The work of construction has been materially hindered during the past year by the delay of the President of the United States in deciding upon a question of location near the eastern terminus. The laying of track was commenced in July last, and forty miles were completed and examined by the government commissioners on the 6th instant. Since that time the track has been extended to Fremont, fifty miles from Omaha. The grading of the first one hundred and ten miles is now completed, and arrangements are perfected for opening one hundred miles to the public before the 4th of July next. The progress of the work is very much retarded and embarrassed by the want of an easterly railroad connection; but it is hoped that this will be remedied in the present year. Large and commodious brick shops, engine and station houses have been constructed by the company at the Eastern terminus of the road, and these will be repeated as long as may be necessary to operate the road successfully.

The surveys of several routes have been extended as far west as the meridian of Salt Lake City, and of one line to the Humboldt Valley; but the location cannot be regarded as definitely fixed beyond the first two hundred miles.

4. The Central Pacific Railroad of California, extending "from the Pacific coast, at or near San Francisco or the navigable waters of the Sacramento River, to the eastern boundary of California." This is a State organization, but it secures from the general government the same aid as the Union Pacific Railroad. It has also been authorized by Congress to extend its road one hundred and fifty miles eastward into Nevada, in case the Union Pacific Railroad is not completed to the State line when it arrives there. This company has transferred to the Western Pacific Railroad Company the right to construct the road to the Pacific coast, and is now engaged in the construction of the line easterly from Sacramento to the State line, a distance of 164 miles. The laying of track was commenced in June, 1864, and 56 miles of road have since been completed and accepted by the government. Seventeen additional miles of grading are now computed, and the balance of the grading is well under way. The line, as established by the company, intersects the easterly boundary of California in the valley of the Truckee River.

5. The Western Pacific Railroad of California, extending from Sacramento to San Francisco, by way of San José, a distance of 170 miles. This is also a State organization, and receives through an assignment from the Central Pacific Railroad Company, (which has received the sanction of Congress,) the same aid from the government as the Union and Central Pacific Companies. The line from San José to San Francisco, a distance of 50 miles, is completed. From San José eastward, 20 miles is about completed, and the iron for the balance of the distance to Sacramento is already purchased and going forward. The grading is entirely out of the way.

6. The Southern Pacific Railroad of California, extending from the bay of San Francisco to the port of San Diego, and thence to the east line of the State of California, a distance of about 420 miles. Capital, $30,000,000. This is a State organization, and receives no aid from the general government. Very little if any work has been done up to the present time.

7. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, extending from the head of Lake Superior to Puget Sound, "with a branch via the valley of the Columbia River to a point at or near Portland, in the State of Oregon." Capital stock $100,000,000. This company was chartered by Congress in 1864. The company receives from the government "every alternate section of public land, not mineral, designated by odd numbers, to the amount of twenty alternate sections per mile on each side of said railroad line, as said company may adopt, through the Territories of the United States; and ten alternate sections per mile on each side of said railroad whenever it passes through any State, and whenever on the line thereof the United States have full title, not reserved, sold, granted or otherwise appropriated, and free from preëmption or other claims or rights at the time the line of said road is definitely fixed, and a plat thereof filed in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office; and whenever prior to that time any of said sections or parts of sections shall have been granted, sold, reserved, occupied by homestead settlers or preëmpted or otherwise disposed of, other lands shall be selected by said company in lieu thereof, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in alternate sections and designated by odd numbers, not more than ten miles beyond the limits of said alternate sections."

I am not aware that anything further than an organization of the company has been effected up to the present time.

In addition to the above it may be proper to mention the old organization known as the Southern Pacific Railroad, which was intended to run from Memphis to San Diego, about which very little has been heard for some years.

S. SEYMOUR,
Consulting Engineer U. P. R. R.

## A Curious Historical Fact.

New-Brunswick, Friday, Jan. 19, 1866.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your edition of yesterday is found the following meagre notice of an important event: "A joint resolution in favor of the Constitutional Amendment passed the House of Assembly (of New-Jersey) to-day, (Jan. 17,) by a vote of 42 to 10."

Few of your numerous readers, perhaps, may know that but for the absence of one of New-Jersey's delegates, slavery would have been abolished in the year 1800. By referring to the Jeffersonian Ordinance of 1784 the following facts will be verified. The above-mentioned ordinance, Sec. 5, reads as follows: "That after the year 1800 of the Christian era, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said States, otherwise than in punishment of crimes," &c. On the 19th of April, 1784, Congress acted upon the above ordinance. A gentleman from North Carolina (Spright) moved, and it was seconded by Read of South Carolina, "that the fifth section 'prohibiting slavery after the year 1800,' should be stricken out." The motion finally put was as follows: "Shall the words moved to be stricken out stand." The ayes and noes being called, the vote stood as follows:

Ayes—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, Pennsylvania.
Noes—Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina.
Divided—North Carolina.

New-Jersey alone cast but one vote—an affirmative one; but by one of the Articles of Confederation, *two* or *more* delegates were required to be present to cast the vote of a State, consequently New-Jersey failed to vote. This failure of the passage of this ordinance may be laid at the door of New-Jersey; for as it was the vote stood—ayes 16, noes 7; and the States stood—ayes 6, noes 3. New-Jersey would have made the two-thirds vote, and the bill would in all human probability have passed. The after events show how even the unpremeditated deeds of one public man may be followed by the most disastrous results. Hoping that this hitherto ignored piece of history may be of interest to you, I remain, yours,

NOVA CÆSAREA.

## Our Public Eating-Houses, and their High-falutin Prices—A Remedy Needed and Available.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The Times editorially, and through its correspondents, has repeatedly noticed the extortionate prices demanded by hucksters and retailers for most articles of animal and vegetable food. This greedy propensity for gain in supplying creature comforts has also become chronic with the purveyors of food. The testimony of thousands, whose occupations in the city are remote from their homes, would show how costly is their experience of our public eating-houses. The bills have long been remarkable for high figures, and the fare, for low diet; the price, supply and quantity being discouraging for good appetite and digestion. Less in quantity than formerly, and often inferior in quality, the food is served in such rations as demonstrates the unscrupulous acquisitiveness of the proprietors, and insures an unsatisfactory meal for patrons and victims. Whether dishes are prepared with the elaborate skill of culinary art, affording an unctious relish for the palate, or whether cooked and served up in the plainest style, meeting only the absolute wants of our beloved and lamented President's "plain people," the extortion practiced is the same. At a season when heat-producing food is essential for all, and is unquestionably abundant, the well paid services of clerks, salesmen and others, fails to secure more than a scanty repast.

No saloon or restaurant keeper, has now the effrontery to allege the price of gold as a cause or pretext for extravagant prices. While patrons have tasted lean dishes, they have tasted plump prices, and their appetites growing upon what they feed, they cling to the fancy prices of the last two years with all the tenacity of misers. These men can be approached only on the side of their passions. You may tell them facts, palpable to every one else, that beef has largely declined in price—that good mutton (the most digest[illegible]) can be bought in Washington Market at twelve cents a pound—that butter, if not sugar, is fifty per cent. below the prices ruling a year ago—that other commodities on their tables can be produced or bought from first hands at a great reduction from the prices current when gold was two hundred and eighty, and they are [illegible] your correspondent some months ago gave the price of a breakfast and ice-cream dinner at a leading Broadway eating-saloon, and for one person, as a dollar and a half. It could not be had for any less now, and he can challenge all who profess to cater for the public to show any modification favoring consumers.

Stewart and Claflin sell shirtings and calicoes for half the price of a year or two ago. Woolen clothing is cheaper. All trades-people have for months been adapting their business and prices to the normal state of peace, and only landlords, hotel and restaurant-keepers are insatiate. They who should give shelter and food for a reasonable consideration are yet clamorous for excessive gains.

There is no want of dignity implied in the keeping of a good restaurant, any more than in managing a good hotel. The latter avocation is certainly respectable, and there is nothing that should lessen a man's self-respect who well keeps either. And if men of moderate capital, with the administrative ability to supervise a few cooks and waiters, will take this subject in hand there will be a remedy for the evils here complained of. The demand for more dining saloons is urgent, and there should be a healthy competition in the business. Merchants and their employes are every day getting more remote from their homes, and one or two meals must daily be provided for most of them in the lower part of the city. Any disciple of Prof. Blot, any graduate from the *cuisine* of a good hotel, can earn more than a respectable subsistence in this calling. Moderate profits and a desire to please will insure success. Painstaking efforts for promoting the material comforts of his guests, soon would be rewarded by greenbacks and seven-thirties. The want of a corner lot or eligible location need not hinder competition in this business. Let the candidates for public favor show a desire to meet the views of the many who want a cheerful and substantial meal at a fair price, and his saloon will be accessible enough at any decent spot, and where a moderate rent can be had. Let him understand his business thoroughly, and have one of the articles of his faith, that cleanliness is adjacent to godliness, and his success will not be gainsayed. Thousands now fleeced or disgusted at other places will patronize his inviting boards, and he will enjoy what may be no less gratifying, the satisfaction of breaking down as mean and avaricious a combination as ever preyed upon a necessitous but over-indulgent people.

DOWN TOWN.

## Military Bands.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Now that our standing army is to be increased by additional regiments to each arm of the service, and that each regiment is to be allowed a band, it seems to me to be but just and proper that this much-abused branch of the service should have a stated organization, and be not left to the whims and caprices of persons not educated in military music. The bill now before the United States Senate provides that each regiment may have a band, but does not provide for its organization. It seems to be left an open matter for each regiment to settle for itself. This is not right. If it is deemed important to have a band to each regiment, care ought to be taken that they have good and effective ones. As the generality of bands now in the service are organized, they answer almost any purpose but the one intended. The reason is want of organization upon correct musical principals, and the adoption of a system to keep such band up to a regulation standard. Such a system is much needed in the service and would prove highly beneficial.

Many of the bands now in the service, though having the full number allowed by government, are lacking in martial effect from want of such a system.

In the first place, all bands should be alike; *i. e.*, the number of men should correspond, and each instrument should be named that shall be used in the band. A school for beginners could be established in each regiment, from which to fill vacancies, thereby insuring a full band at all times, and the trouble of hunting throughout the country for musical recruits in consequence avoided.

A chief musician should be appointed, whose duty it would be to inspect the bands and examine all applicants for positions from the leaders down. Even the music for the regular duties might be selected in the same way, thereby insuring a uniformity of style and effect to the service. Bands that would not only be more satisfactory than the present (want of) system, but highly beneficial to this branch of the service.

Improvement is the order of the day, and I hope that our present indefatigable and persevering Chairman of Military Affairs will not overlook the present opportunity of establishing a national system for our military music.

D. L. DOWNING,
Leader of the Seventy-first Regiment Band, N. Y. S. N. G.

New-York, Jan. 23, 1866.

## Broadway Railroads.

New-York, Friday, Jan. 26, 1866.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

As the subject of a railroad to relieve Broadway is fairly before the public, and as all the proposed plans for constructing roads under and above this over-crowded thoroughfare seem to meet with considerable opposition, I propose to lay before your readers an entirely new as well as novel plan, which, should it be adopted, would give the much-needed relief at a less cost and without any of the objectionable features which belong to the aerial and underground roads.

Place iron pillars, eighteen feet high, at intervals of twenty feet, along the edge of the pavement; on the top of these, and on either side, place strong iron cross pieces, two feet long; six feet from the top place similar cross pieces, eight feet long; on these cross pieces and at each extremity securely bolt a double T rail (the end of each rail having an independent support). We then have a double track—one on either side of the pillars, the lower being twelve feet above the pavement and street.

The car to be twelve or fifteen feet long, about four feet wide, and six and a half feet high. At the top of car place three or four projecting pieces at equal distances, to which attach wheels to run in the top rail. Under the outer seats in car place wheels to run in lower rail. The lower wheels to be attached to the propelling power, which would be a small dummy engine. The cars to be straight up and down on side to run nearest the pillars, and the up-town car passing on pavement side and town-town cars on street side, two or more cars attached to the dummy.

I merely have time to give you an idea of the plan, but one sufficient, I hope, to convince all practical men of the advantages the plan has over all others.

Respectfully,
DAN'L CARSON.

## Municipal Affairs.

New-York, Friday, Jan. 26.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The apathy and lukewarmness of our business men in relation to municipal affairs is one of the most surprising things of the age we live in. Our enterprising bankers, merchants and mechanics are well aware of a constantly increasing dishonesty in all the departments of public office. They know that the most gigantic swindles are unblushingly perpetrated; that men seek office for the very purpose of enriching themselves through fraud and peculation. They have seen the taxes increasing from year to year until they have reached the enormous sum of over eighteen millions. At the same time they are well satisfied that by an honest and economical administration of public expenditure they might be reduced at least one-third. And yet the better class of our citizens remain indifferent to the demoralizing influence and ruinous tendency of this state of things. There is evidently a want of a true idea of public duty. Men seem to regard the general welfare as a matter in which they have but little interest individually—they show a willingness to be governed and fleeced by selfish and unscrupulous politicians, and look upon stupendous frauds in high places with a complacency truly alarming. With examples from such sources is it to be wondered at that our city should be infested with swindlers, thieves and pickpockets of the lower order? Is it strange that crime is on the increase, that vice and immorality rears her unblushing head at every corner? If this condition of things is to go on unchecked, it requires no prophetic vision to fortell the end.

It is as much the duty and interest of every individual to see our public offices filled with honest men, as it is to see that their counting-houses, stores and shops are supplied with honest clerks. When this rational and common sense view of public duty is acted upon, we may hope for a better state of things.

F. F.

## A Wail from a Gas Consumer.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Some few weeks ago, a printed notice from the Manhattan Gas Company was left at my house, stating that in consequence of the great loss incurred by the company in collecting gas bills out of the district, hereafter all bills would be collected at the houses of the consumers. No explanation was given how the losses happened; no pretence was made that they were caused by non-payment of bills; and the only inference I drew, was that the collectors had a hand in it. They now propose, in the day-time, when the women-folks only are at home, to make a raid upon private houses, by the same collectors, to collect bills and have a good time with Bridget and the spoons.

It certainly cannot cost any more to collect a bill down town than up at Murray hill, yet the company insist that if I dont pay at my house, the gas will be cut off. They do condescend, however, to allow a consumer to call at their office and stand on a line half an hour, if he chooses, and pay there.

Yesterday the collector called at my house, and threatened to cut my gas off at once, because I had not left the money there for him. He was told that if he would call at my office, which he had been in the habit of doing for the last twelve years, he would be paid as usual. No, that would not do; he must have the money at the house. After remonstrating some time with him, he graciously consented to allow me another day to pay up, when, if the bill was not paid, the gas would be cut off!

During the late cold snap, I put a gallon of whisky in my meter, to keep it from getting tight—which it [illegible]

A word [illegible]. I have paid [illegible] rent for my meter for a dozen years, with the exception of a short interval while the company were endeavoring to get a law passed to enable them to raise the price of gas; having failed in that, they promptly [illegible]. I am [illegible] above $100,000 annually to the company. All out of revenge, because they could not get a law passed to enable them to violate their charter, and thereby put the price of stock up another hundred. I am still ready to pay my gas bills at my place of business, on presentation, as I have always done, and claim that the company have no right to cut off the gas because I decline to leave the money in irresponsible servants' hands at my house. Am I right or not?

CONSUMER.

## The Fire-Marshal.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Will you favor a constant reader with an answer to the following query? When a police officer arrests a person caught in the act of committing the crime of arson (as was the case at the Mulberry-street fire on the morning of the 21st inst.), why must the Fire Marshal be telegraphed for (*vide Herald* of 23d inst.) before an investigation into the matter can be held? The Fire Marshal being, as I understand, only an employe of different insurance companies of this city, and *not* a public officer, gives rise to the interrogation.

AN INSURANCE CLERK.

[Perhaps some of our correspondents can answer this question.—Ed. Times.]

## The Manual.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

"A resolution was adopted by the Board of Aldermen, appropriating $3,000 for the printing of 10,000 copies of *Valentine's Corporation Manual*."

The above, in your paper of the 23d, is a mistake. The appropriation is $3,500 *for compiling* the *Manual*. The clerk is directed to have the same printed without any limitation as to cost. Mr. Varnum showed, from the Comptroller's report, that the cost of printing this work last year was $53,000, or more than $5 a volume, and stated that other publishers had estimated the work at $20,000 to $25,000. He moved an amendment for giving it out by contract, which amendment was voted down.

CIVIS.

New-York, Jan. 23.

## WOMAN'S MISSION TO WOMAN.

### The Women's Union Missionary Society of America—The Poor Women of India have the Gospel Preached to them—Rich Men's Wives have No Access to the Gospel—View of Interior High Life in Calcutta and elsewhere—The Habits of Heathen Aristocracy.

Last evening a large and attentive congregation assembled in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street. The object of the meeting was to aid the Women's Union Missionary Society of America.

The Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg opened the exercises by reading the sixty-second chapter of Isaiah and offering prayer.

Rev. Dr. Rogers read the report of the society, from which it appears that the society has been working in an unostentatious but effective manner for five years. It was commenced by a few ladies who concluded that there was a special work required at their hands in the education and Christianization of the women of their own class in heathen lands. Since the organization of the society it had sent out four missionaries, two native teachers and four Bible readers. They had gone to China, India, Turkey and other lands. Many of the women in India who had received instructions from these missionary sisters were ladies of station—wives of merchant princes. These women never received education because of the extremely youthful age at which they married and their subsequent seclusion from the outer world. In the upper circles of Indian society the women were confined entirely to zananjahs, or rooms set apart for their special use, so that even now only persons of their own sex are allowed to approach them. Hence the importance of the work.

Rev. Mr. Ganse said that most people entertained the idea of missions that they must be conducted by ordained ministers, and they imagined the fact of a minister preaching to heathen congregations. To a large extent the notion was a proper one, but in the proportion that it was so there must necessarily be a large portion, and that an interesting one left without the blessings of the gospel. The women of the lower classes in India were, from necessity, out in the world, engaged in the field and in the other avocations of life. In this way they had access to the labors of the missionaries, while the wives of the rich merchants were secluded from the world. The richer the husbands the more closely were their wives kept within the walls of the zananjahs. The husband's rooms were luxuriously furnished, and in them they entertained the merchants from this country and Europe; but the zananjahs were bare of furniture, beyond the few articles absolutely necessary for the offices of living. It was to this class of women that this society addressed its work. The reverend gentleman spoke at length, and with much spirit, upon the claims of the society, and expressed his gratitude for the fact that the ladies of this Woman's Society were not denominational, but union.

Rev. Dr. Church claimed that this mission, by its very peculiarity, was a Christian one. The work of Christ knew nothing of sex; and it was equally the work of women and men. He rejoiced in the non-denominational character of the society, and hoped that the ladies would take it to heart, and each, with their needles and their purses and their prayers, help their sisters in India.

Rev. Dr. Rogers made the concluding address, beginning by observing that the great Macaulay, in one of his reviews, had referred by way of contrast to the policy of the Protestant and Catholic churches in respect to the agencies they used to do their work. In the Catholic Church the women were organized into workers. The reproach which had fastened itself to our Protestant churches was fast dying out, for the various benevolent organizations in this city gave ample testimony that our ladies were not idle. After showing the special propriety of the Woman's Union Missionary Society of America, the eloquent speaker appealed, in the name of the Master who had left us his admonition, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." There was a divine philosophy underlying that passage which Christians should never lose sight of, and it was simply this, that the spirit of giving was of love, the highest and purest of all the attributes we are permitted to exercise, while gratitude was merely thankful, but by no means so pure nor lofty an attribute as the love which prompted the cheerful giver.

The Doxology was then sung by the congregation, and

Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg dismissed them with the benediction.

## THE LIEDERKRANZ.

### The Third Concert of the Season—An Attractive Programme and an Enjoyable Evening.

The pleasant and elegantly frescoed hall of the Liederkranz Society was well filled last night by the guests and friends of the Association, on the occasion of the third social concert and reunion given there this season. Among the audience were many of our best known literary men, musicians and other public notables, while the display in dress and toilette rivaled that of the most fashionable chamber concerts. The orchestra, under the skillful baton of Mr. Pauer, was composed entirely of amateurs led by the veteran music dealer, Schubert, while in the ranks of the chorus we noticed the genial countenance of Mr. Wm. Steinway, Mr. Stein, the baritone, and others equally well known.

THE PROGRAMME

was as follows:

1. Overture to Festus.......Mozart
2. Cœur de Provence.......Cherubini
   Trio of ladies.
3. Adagio (violoncello).......Meinhardt
   Herr Wedemeyer.
4. Twilight in the Woods.......Abt
   Male chorus.
5. Piano solo.......Henseldt
   Herr Demut.

SECOND PART.

1. Fantasie.......Servais
   Herr Wedemeyer.
2. Romance.......Schumann
   Female quartette.
3. Andante, with variations.......Beethoven
   Herr Demut.
4. Evil King.......Schubert
   Herr Stoudt.
5. Overture to Czar and Carpenter.......Lorking

Criticism would be ill-timed on an occasion when amateurs meet for collective recreation, but there need be no shrinking on the part of these ladies and gentlemen from the sternest criticism, for the entire interpretation was such as might rather be expected from practiced and long-drilled professionals than from "*dilletanti*."

More particularly the fourth number of the first part of the very enjoyable programme deserves notice, as it richly deserved the tumultuous *encore* demanded. The sweet tenor voice of William Steinway and the rich baritone of Mr. Stein sustained the difficult *soli* with skill and effect, while the perfectly balanced chorus furnished a superb and massive undertone, above which rang the clear, rich notes of, first, the tenor, then the baritone, while rolling as with thunder, steadily the voices of the others maintained their part.

We have rarely attended a gathering in which kindlier or more genial elements mingled. Our German brethren excel us in all phases of social life and in their example we could readily and profitably find very much to follow. Mr. Gellfus was as usual the urbane and attentive chaperon of the stranger and the guest, and to him we were, as on other occasions, greatly indebted for courteous assistance.

We understand that there are but seven hundred tickets remaining unsold for the great Liederkranz Ball and that over one thousand applications are on file from members of the society.

## The Union League and the Public Health.

At the annual meeting of the Union League Club held at the Club house, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of January, 1866, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That we regard the early passage of a law, establishing an improved and efficient sanitary system for the City of New-York and its vicinity, as the most important and pressing subject which can engage the present Legislature.

*Resolved*, That such a system can only be obtained by [illegible] and by securing the physicians in the bill gives a guaranty that no political or personal ends are sought. While not attempting to [illegible] on the effects of all its details, we know that it has been prepared with great care by those who have no personal ends to gain, and who have striven to produce an effective and consistent bill, and we therefore hope that no amendment may be made in it except after the most [illegible].

*Resolved*, That [illegible] Committee [illegible].

At a meeting of the Executive Committee the following gentlemen were appointed such committee:

Elliot C. Cowdin, George Griswold, William M. Evarts, William T. Blodgett, James W. Beekman, William H. Webb, Rev. Henry W. Bellows, Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, Jackson S. Schultz, Jonathan Sturges, Thomas H. Faile, Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., Samuel B. Ruggles, Charles P. Kirkland, Thomas B. Van Buren, Christian C. De Arnold.

OTIS D. SWAN, Secretary.

Dated New-York, Jan. 27, 1866.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Fires in Broadway.—At 7 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the apartments of John Schauss, on the third floor of the three-story and basement building No. 636 Broadway, which was caused by the overheating of a stove, and spread, during the absence of the occupants, to the floor below, which is occupied by Barron & Fortune as a fashionable club house. Schauss' loss by fire and water is $50, which is covered by a policy of $600 in the Lenox Company. The club house suffers to the extent of $200, insured for $1,000 in the Pacific Fire Insurance company. C. Witty's carriage depository, on the first floor, suffered by water to the amount of $100, but the property being covered over in time by the Insurance Patrol, greater loss was prevented. S. Livingston's stationery store was slightly damaged by water. The building, which is the property of Mr. Hammersley, was slightly damaged.....The back piazza of building No. 15 Broadway, occupied by John G. Dale as the office of the Liverpool steamer line, was slightly damaged by fire yesterday afternoon.

St. Barnabas' House.—Rev. Dr. Washburn, Rector of Calvary Church, preached last evening to a large congregation in Trinity Chapel, a sermon in behalf of St. Barnabas' House, No. 314 Mulberry-street. He alluded to the work to be done by this house as a temporary home for the needed and the degraded; and then proceeded to view the subject of city missions in its broad aspects. The extravagance and the refined vices of the upper classes of society minister encouragement to the same evils as they appear in their more revolting shape in the lower classes. Society is in large measure responsible for the evil. Let society consider its responsibility for the cure. There were present beside the reverend preacher and the rector of Trinity Church, five other clergymen, who took part in the services. This sermon was the third of a course in behalf of of St. Barnabas' House.

Convention of School Trustees.—A convention of the School Trustees of the several wards of this city is to be held in the main room of Grammar School Building, No. 4 Rivington-street, near Ridge, on Saturday evening next, Feb. 3. Revelations of alleged actions on the part of committees of the Board of Education, consistent in character with those of the famous municipal "Ring," are promised by Trustees Tracy and Tooker, of the Thirteenth Ward, and the former, who is also member of Assembly for the Eighth District, will read the draft of amendments to the present school law, notice of which he gave in the State Legislature last week. The convention will consist of six representatives from each of the twenty-two wards, and it is expected their deliberations will result beneficially to the cause of education in this city.

The Charity Ball.—The charity ball, which takes place at the Academy of Music this evening, is likely to be long remembered in the annals of Terpsichore. Mr. Kingsland has taken great pains to give to the house as fine an appearance for the occasion as possible. The stage will support a magnificent tent, which has just been painted. In the centre will be two beautiful fountains. At the end will be eight Cupids holding candelabras. The house will also be decorated with drapery and flowers, while the lobbies will be handsomely carpeted. There will be two bands of music—one under charge of Lander, and the other under Grafulla. The ball will be opened by the managers at 9 o'clock precisely.

Fire in the Bowery.—Shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning a slight fire occurred in a garret bedroom at the residence of Mr. Isaac Silverstein, No. 322 Bowery, caused by a small boy setting fire to some clothing while playing with matches. In endeavoring to extinguish the fire Mr. Silverstein had his hands severely burned. The loss on clothing is estimated at $150; insured for $2,000 in the Market Insurance Company.

The Canal-street Railroad Accident.—At the inquest held yesterday by Coroner Wildey, at No. 221 West Thirty-first-street, on the body of Mr. Sigmund S. Rosenblatt, whose death was caused by his falling beneath the wheels of a city car in Canal-street on Friday evening, the jury exonerated the driver of the car, John Hanley, from blame, giving a verdict of accidental death. Mr. Rosenblatt was a native of Germany, and 55 years of age.

Suicide of an Unknown Man.—At an early hour yesterday morning, an unknown man committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, at the foot of Seventieth-street, near Eleventh-avenue. The deceased was about 35 years of age, and the body was dressed in blue army pants, checked shirt and black felt hat. The remains of the deceased were conveyed to the Thirty-first Precinct Police Station-house, and the Coroner was notified.

Death from Burns.—Coroner Gover held an inquest yesterday, at No. 366 East Tenth-street, on the body of Margaret J. Murphy, aged seven years, whose death was caused by burns received on the 22d inst., in consequence of her clothes having accidentally taken fire at a stove. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered by the jury.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

Arrested for Passing Bogus Money.—Two young men, giving their names as Thomas Lovett and James Phair, and hailing from New-York, were arrested at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Officer Green, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, for attempting to pass worthless bills at the saloon of Theodore Blank, corner of Montrose-avenue and Leonard-street. They offered a $1 bill on the defunct Commercial Bank of Perth Amboy, New-Jersey, and when it was rejected they tore it up. They then went to another saloon near by, and tendered in payment for refreshments a good imitation $10 bill on the State Bank at Newark, New-Jersey. At this time the officer, who had been following the young men, took them into custody. On the way to the station-house, one of them dropped a roll of bills, which the officer picked up. On examination they proved to be $5s on the Farmers' Bank of New-Jersey, (Mount Holley,) ingeniously altered from another plate. The bills were elegantly executed, and would deceive any but experts.

Robbing a Child.—About 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon last two children, named respectively Emma Brown, aged 7 years, and Willie English, aged 3 years, were accosted by a man while looking at some pictures through the window of a book-store in Myrtle-avenue. He made himself very familiar, talked very pleasantly, and the children were persuaded to follow him to a lonely place in the neighborhood, where he stripped the girl of her cloak and ran away. The children were heard crying by some neighbors, who gave them in charge of the Forty-fourth Precinct Police, and they were taken to their homes.

Kings County Circuit Court—Jan. 29.—Nos. 35, 22, 41, 38, 115, 117, 120, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146.

[Advertisement.]

Twenty-sixth (City Hall) Precinct Police, New-York.

Notice.—Company to the ball at the Academy of Music, THIS EVENING, will be admitted at the main entrance on Irving-place. Coaches will approach from 3d-av., through 14th-st., in delivering their company. In taking up coaches will form on east side of Irving-place, right resting on 15th-st.

Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be one dollar for each passenger, without regard to distance in the city. No coach will be allowed in line but such as are passed by inspection.

CHAS. N. BRACKETT,
Captain and Inspector of Hackney Coaches.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

## Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nova Scotian | Jan. 31 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Kangaroo | Jan. 31 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| The Queen | Jan. 31 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Asia | Jan. 31 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| City of Dublin | Jan. 31 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Washington | Feb. 3 | New-York | Havre. |
| Germania | Feb. 3 | New-York | Hamburg. |
| City of Boston | Feb. 3 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| St. Andrew | Feb. 3 | New-York | Glasgow. |
| City of Manchester | Feb. 7 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Java | Feb. 7 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| New-York | Feb. 10 | New-York | Bremen. |

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | Jan. 12 | Havre | New-York. |
| New-York | Jan. 13 | Southampton | New-York. |
| Fulton | Jan. 16 | Havre | New-York. |
| The Queen | Jan. 17 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Etna | Jan. 17 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Bavaria | Jan. 20 | Hamburg | New-York. |
| Britannia | Jan. 20 | Glasgow | New-York. |
| Africa | Jan. 20 | Liverpool | Boston. |

New-Orleans, Havana and S. America.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corsica | Jan. 29 | N. Y. | Havana and Nassau. |
| North America | Jan. 29 | N. Y. | Rio. |
| Henry Chauncey | Feb. 1 | N. Y. | Aspinwall. |
| Alabama | Feb. 1 | | New-Orleans. |
| R. R. Cuyler | Feb. 3 | | New-Orleans. |
| Fah Kee | Feb. 3 | | Santiago de Cuba. |
| [illegible] | Feb. 3 | | New-Orleans. |
| Morro Castle | Feb. 7 | | Havana. |
| Vera Cruz | Feb. 8 | | Vera Cruz via Havana. |
| Atlantic | Feb. 10 | | Aspinwall. |

## Departure of Domestic Mails.

[illegible] Mails close at ......5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 4 P. M.
[illegible] and Southwestern Mails 5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
[illegible] Island ......5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
[illegible] and Fall River ...... P. M.
New-York Central Railroad ...... P. M.
[illegible] Mails ......5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
[illegible] Mail, Way ......5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at ......5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

## Passengers Arrived.

Jan. 28.—In steamship Fah-Kee, from St. Jago, Cuba—Chas. Robinson, C. C. Duany, E. Bosse, W. W. Miller.

Jan. 28.—In steamship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool—Mrs. Fisher, J. Heinemann, Mr. Black, Mr. Beckingham, & Meyer, and 240 in the steerage.

In steamship Moneka, from Charleston—J. M. Ryan, Mr. Stebbins and lady, J. Whaltman, J. Bruce, R. Newfield, Miss A. Hampson, W. McCombe, D. W. Storer, F. W. Kraft, M. Tyler, Miss E. Hibberd, R. Hibberd, Capt. F. Buckleburg, M. White, N. A. Hunt, M. J. Adler, D. Meyer, and 14 in steerage.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah—P. H. O'Brien, W. A. Barton, J. W. Buddington, Dr. H. M. Smith, J. D. Pierce, A. C. Demarest, H. W. Fisher, J. A. Seitz and lady, M. T. Stuart, J. F. Clark, Mrs. E. Drummond, J. L. Spaulding, F. Gorman, C. A. Keith, Mrs. S. Clark, H. Foster, C. Ross, S. B. Douglass, C. W. Andrews, J. R. Prescott, H. Y. Carver, Wm. Unkles, Brig.-Gen. Howard.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 12 | Sun sets.... 5 14 | Moon sets.... [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 6 28 | Gov. Island. 7 13 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 28.

### Arrived.

Steamship Leo, Merrill, Savannah Jan. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. 26th inst., off Frying-pan Shoals, passed barkentine Lamplighter, bd. N. 27th, 3 A. M., discovered fire among cotton in forward house, but which was extinguished without doing much damage. 28th, off Barnegat, passed a large clipper ship, bound N. Left steamship Hunter, for New-York 26th inst.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Galveston Jan. 17, via Charleston 25th, (where she put in for coal,) with mdse. to Arthur Leary. Jan. 24, lat. 31, lon. —, spoke bark Tecumseh, from New-Orleans for Liverpool. 26th, off Barnegat, signalized a Br. herm. brig, showing a blue swallow-tail flag with a letter in it.

Steamship Pennsylvania, Lewis, Liverpool Jan. 10, via Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 251 passengers to the National Steam Navigation Co. Jan. 11, off Queenstown, Geo. Owens, seaman, fell overboard and was drowned; every means was used to save him, but to no avail. 18th, lat. 50 30, lon. 27 28, saw ship Thornton, from Liverpool for New-York.

Steamship Moneka, Marshman, Charleston Jan. 25, 3:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Fah-Kee, Sterling, St. Jago, Cuba, Jan. 20, with sugar, &c., to Waydell & Co.

Ship Molocka, (of Gardner,) Nickels, Leghorn 71 ds., passed Gibraltar Dec. 8, with marble, rags, &c., to Dearborn Bros. Has had very heavy weather on the passage.

Bark Freihandel, (Brem.,) Hargesheimer, Bremen 52 ds., with mdse. and 52 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage; lost jibboom, stove bulwarks, &c.

Bark Freeman Dennis, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Fabell, Cardiff 56 ds., with iron to Boyd & Hincken. Experienced very heavy weather.

Brig Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Peniston, Bermuda 12 ds., with mdse. to Middleton & Co. Jan. 24, lat. 38, lon. 72, spoke Swed. bark ——, from Malaga for New-York.

Schr. A. Clarence, Freeman, Portland, with copper ore, bound to Baltimore. 24th inst., between 4 and 5 o'clock A. M., was run into by an unknown brig, carrying away bowsprit and all the head-gear; put into this port to repair.

Schr. Virginia Price, Eldredge, Wilmington N. C., 9 ds., with ordnance to U. S. Quartermaster.

Schr. Aymeer, (Br.,) Ross, Cornwallis 24 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Eliza Bacheider, (Br.,) Munro, Cornwallis 31 ds., with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Schr. Senator, Baker, Boston, with mdse.

Schr. Idaho, Waite, Norfolk.

WIND—At sunset, N. E.

### Below.

Bark King Bird, 60 ds. from Palermo.
Bark Rosdelalia, (Ital.,) 62 ds. from Genoa.
Brig Lady of the Lake, (Br.,) 21 ds. from Jamaica.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—Arr. steamers Maine, New-York; Mary Sandford, New-York; and bark Western Sea, Messina.

### Spoken, &c.

King Bird—bark, from Palermo for New-York, Jan. 18, lat. 24, lon. 54 20.

### Foreign Ports.

At St. Jago, Cuba, Jan. 20, barks Evening Star, for New-York, ldg.; brigs Water Witch, for do. do.; Mary Le Blanc, dischg.

WARD'S PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 387 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Ladies' Collars from 75 cents to $3 per 100.
Gentlemen's Collars from $2 50 to $4 per 100.
CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—These are the only paper collars and cuffs that are made from pure linen stock.
NOTICE TO THE TRADE.—Wholesale Price-List sent by mail. Also, one collar for sample.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 145, Jan. 27, 1866.
36, 11, 19, 67, 74, 6, 23, 59, 32, 16, 26, 28, 78.
KENTUCKY—Class L, Jan. 27, 1866.
45, 39, 34, 21, 50, 51, 69, 9, 38, 64, 31, 77, 6.
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 45, Jan. 27, 1866.
68, 6, 3, 2, 51, 40, 50, 48, 30, 24, 55, 23, 38.
SHELBY—Class No. 46, Jan. 27, 1866.
65, 55, 20, 66, 29, 61, 6, 39, 77, 25, 24, 50, 2.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.—Prize $30 in currency. Orders received. JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

CIRCULARS IN THE ABOVE LOTTERIES sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

## TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

$3,000 REWARD.—THE FOLLOWING articles were stolen from house No. 101 5th-av., on the evening of the 25th inst. We will pay the above reward on the return of the articles to us, and ask no questions. The goods being souvenirs, are prized as such above their intrinsic value.

One pair solitaire Diamond Earrings, set in black enamel and gold, weighing together 6 1-16 carats; one Diamond Ring, set in gold, oblong cluster, ten diamonds; one Diamond Ring, cluster, four diamonds; one Emerald Ring surrounded with diamonds, set in black enamel; one Diamond Brooch, crescent-form, set in black enamel, with pendant diamond; one pair Gold Bracelets, with letters in diamonds on one, Virginia on the other; "Souvenir," with a locket containing hair, with letter M in diamonds on black enamel; one pair Gold Bracelets, black enamel finish; one large Gold Sleeve Button, with V. B. M., in monogram of diamonds; about $180 in greenbacks.

TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway.

A FINE BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR sale, in West 46th-st., near Broadway. Lowest price, $19,500. Address H., Box No. 2490 Post-office.